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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 21

Section 1

July 26, 1930.

GRAIN RATES

A sweeping reduction in grain rates from the territory west of the Mississippi River to all ports, and from Lake Erie ports to Atlantic ports was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The general readjustment, which is to take effect on October 1, is a result of the Hoch-Smith resolution which directed the establishment of 'the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service.' The effect of the revision will be to make one rate applicable on both wheat and coarse grains, and their direct products, such as flour and meal, for domestic and export shipment. The prescribed rates represent, on the whole, substantial reductions on both wheat and coarse grains, though some of the wheat rates from North Dakota are increased. While coarse grain rates from North Dakota and Minnesota are increased, from South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas they are reduced, and from Iowa and Missouri such rates are both increased and reduced. Substantial reductions are also made in flat rates to the primary markets, to Gulf ports, on both domestic and export shipments, and in the Southwest, the intermountain region and the Pacific Northwest..."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

A summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of June and July, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, says in part: "Industrial production decreased in June by more than the usual seasonal amount and factory employment and payrolls declined to new low levels. The volume of building contracts awarded was large. Prices declined sharply and money rates continued downward. In June industrial production showed a further substantial decrease and the Federal Reserve Board's index, which is adjusted for ordinary seasonal variations, declined to the lowest level since last December. Output of steel ingots declined in June and early July more than is usual at this season, while automobile production was sharply curtailed to a level considerably below that of the same period of the past two years. Cotton consumption, already at a low level, declined further in June. Output of bituminous coal and copper continued in small volume. Wool consumption and shoe production increased slightly and cement output, as in the preceding month, was at a high level. Factory employment and payrolls decreased further in June. The number employed at steel plants and in the automobile, agricultural implement, and cotton goods industries, declined more than is usual at this season, and employment in the woolen goods and lumber industries continued at unusually low levels. The value of building contracts awarded in June, \$600,000,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was about 30 per cent more than in May and the largest since last July...."

FOREIGN AGRI- CULTURAL UNION

A Bucharest dispatch to-day says: "A conference of representatives of the Rumanian, Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments began at Bucharest yesterday with the object of establishing a central marketing agency and joint control of agricultural production in these three countries..."

Section 2

Farm Conference The Oregon Farmer for July 17 says: "The Mid-Pacific Empire Agriculture Economic conference at Medford, Ore., November 7 and 8 is expected to bring together over 400 farmers from all over northern California and southern Oregon. The conference is sponsored by the Northern California-Southern Oregon Development Association. Neither State lines nor national boundaries limit the marketing of farm products. The farmer finds that his business demands wider outlook."

Music and Milk An editorial in The Pacific Dairy Review for July says: "'Modern Music Makes Milk,' says an item in The Commonwealth, official publication of The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, to which is added a sub-heading, 'Test Proves Bossy Produces More When Music Is Played In Barns,' and it is all credited to H. L. Parker, radio announcer of Station KJBS, who is quoted as saying: 'Incredible though it seems, a careful test proved that a group of cows produced increased quantities of milk during the alternate weeks in which music was broadcasted through the cow barn.'"

Pacific Coast Eggs An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 19 says: "Those who study the methods of the Pacific Egg Producers understand why Pacific Coast eggs bring better prices on the New York market than our own. Here are some of the reasons we think they will continue to top the market for some time to come: The western poultrymen are developing a mechanical stamp to put a trade-mark on their finest eggs. They have a vacuum transfer device which puts eggs into cartons or flats cheaper than it can be done by hand. They are developing machines to seal egg cartons in transparent airtight wrapping to improve the appearance of the package and the quality of the contents. These happen to be a few of the current developments which just scratch the surface of their plans for the future. One doesn't overlook their nickname and trade-mark: Pacific Egg Producers--PEP."

Russia Buys Farm Tractors The International Harvester Company has received an order from the Soviet Government through the Amtorg Trading Company for a large number of farm tractors on which manufacture will be begun at once, according to the press of July 22.

Rye as German Poultry Feed An association recently established in Duesseldorf, Germany, of manufacturers of concentrated feedstuffs, is reported to be engaged in experimenting on a process which will enable the using of rye as a chicken feed, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from James T. Scott, American Trade Commissioner in Hamburg. (Press, July 21)

Southern Business Progress Manufacturers Record for July 17 says: "More than \$537,000,000 in construction contracts awarded for the first six months of this year and \$637,000,000 of proposed and planned building and engineering projects announced up to the beginning of July are part of the South's answer to the pessimism and doubt which have recently prevailed among business men. What is more significant is the fact that the total value of building work in the Southern States up to the mid-year showed a substantial gain over each of the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928. In no uncertain manner have southern people and nation-wide investors demonstrated faith in this section by their acts..."

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 22

Section 1

July 28, 1930.

NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation was declared Saturday by C. E. Huff, its president, to have become the greatest single factor in the world wheat trade, according to the press of July 27.

The report says: "Huff's statement came simultaneously with announcement that the corporation's purchase on Saturday of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. of Minneapolis had completed the domestic set-up. At the Farm Board it was interpreted to mean that within eight months the American wheat farmers, through cooperative effort, have acquired sufficient bargaining power to command the choice position in trade channels never before open to them as individuals. 'Since July 11, when our first European shipment was made,' Mr. Huff said, 'we have either been selling or offering wheat in every foreign market in the world. We have shipped wheat to eight different foreign ports in a single day, chartering our own boats and delivering through our own connections with foreign buyers. Our export sales for the first five days of the current week totaled 1,000,000 bushels...'"

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS

The New York Times to-day reports that a group of agricultural economists from twenty foreign countries on Saturday morning started an inspection of New York City markets under the guidance of the department of agriculture and farm management at Cornell University. The tour is preliminary to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, which will be held at Cornell August 18 to 29.

ARGENTINE APPLE IMPORTATIONS

The State Department July 26 instructed the embassy at Buenos Aires to make inquiries at the Argentine Foreign Office regarding regulations of that country governing the importation of apples. The department's instruction's followed a conference between Senator Swanson of Virginia, whose State is vitally affected by the new regulations, and Acting Secretary of State Carr, Senator Swanson also conferred with Agriculture Department officials. (Press, July 27.)

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

The American Chemical Society has grown in membership during the last twenty-five years from 3,079 to 18,000 and has increased its budget from \$15,000 to \$557,000, according to a report by the society's president, Professor William McPherson of Ohio State University, made public on Saturday. The report shows that during 1930 about \$486,000 will be spent on the society's journals. The net assets of the society exceed \$300,000, in addition to trust funds totaling \$233,851. In spite of these, the report says, American chemical research has resulted in such an increase of knowledge that the normal income of the American Chemical Society no longer permits it to continue the policy of recording all that is worthy in its three publications unless outside help is obtained. "The society," Professor McPherson says, "has reached its limit because the expenditure of wealth and brains to produce knowledge is out of proportion to funds available to record it." (Press, July 27.)

Section 2

Cost of
Living

Cost of living in the United States decreased an average of 2.8 per cent in the six month period from December, 1929, to June, 1930, according to data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in its semi-annual survey in 32 cities. This decrease varied from 0.6 to 4.9 per cent in the different cities. From June, 1929, to June, 1930, the average cost of living decreased 2.1 per cent while from the peak of prices in June, 1920, to June, 1930, the average decrease was 23.0 per cent. The June, 1930, cost of living index for the United States was 166.6, based on 1913 as 100.0. Food prices show the greatest decrease of the six groups of items in the six month period from December, 1929, to June, 1930, declining 6.4 per cent. Fuel and light take second place in point of declining prices for this period, decreasing 3.3 per cent. Rents decreased 1.5 per cent. Clothing and house furnishing goods each decreased 1.0 per cent, and miscellaneous items increased 0.3 per cent. From December, 1929, to June, 1930, food and clothing prices decreased in all of the 32 cities. The decreases in food ranged from 3.4 to 8.6 per cent in the several cities. The decreases in clothing prices ranged from 0.1 to 2.2 per cent. Rents declined in 31 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent to 8.8 per cent. A slight increase (0.1 per cent) was reported in only one city. Fuel and light prices decreased in 28 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.2 to 15.2 per cent. Increases were reported in 4 cities and ranged from 0.1 to 2.3 per cent. Atlanta and San Francisco changed from manufactured to natural gas within the six month period from December, 1929, to June, 1930. The gas rate in Minneapolis was increased during this period. House furnishing goods decreased in 27 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.1 to 2.5 per cent. Four cities reported increases ranging from 0.1 to 1.6 per cent. No change was reported in one city. Miscellaneous items increased in 15 cities, these increases ranging from 0.1 to 5.0 per cent. Decreases in miscellaneous items in 13 cities ranged from 0.1 to 1.8 per cent. No change occurred in this group of items in 4 cities. Since December, 1929, increases were reported in street car fare in Baltimore, Cleveland, and Portland, Oregon. The price of one daily newspaper decreased in Atlanta, while in Richmond the price of one daily newspaper was increased. The telephone rate for a 2 party line increased in San Francisco, while in Los Angeles a reduction was reported in the telephone rate of a 2 party line.

Federal
Power Com-
mission

An editorial in World's Work for August says: "Reorganization of the Federal Power Commission is an important administrative accomplishment. It has been made possible because Congress respected the recommendations made by President Hoover last fall to substitute full-time commissioners for the three Cabinet members who have been serving in an ex officio capacity and to create an independent field force to conduct the activities heretofore performed by engineers under other departments. The work and burden of the commission has become entirely too great for administration by Cabinet officials who have many other duties to perform...The public knows comparatively little about the activities of the commission--certainly that part of the public that resides in the East. In the ten years of its life it has issued licenses for 103 major

projects and 123 of lesser importance. These licenses cover water-power projects which affect the interests of navigation or Government lands. The commission is practically the only agency of the Government exercising jurisdiction over electric power companies. Having been placed on an independent basis, its activities may be extended eventually from a mere licensing agency to rate regulation. If and when that time comes, it will rank with the great divisions of the Government."

Meat Consumption

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for July 23 says: "So much has been said about the decline in per capita meat consumption of the American people that it is interesting to have the facts presented and analyzed by Armour's Live Stock Bureau. In its June letter to Animal Husbandmen the Armour Company confutes some of the misconceptions that have arisen concerning our meat eating propensities. Utilizing estimates of the Department of Agriculture, it is concluded that last year the per capita consumption of all kinds of meat was 2.4 per cent below the 10-year average. The losses, however, are assignable chiefly to a 14.5 per cent decline in beef and a less important 11.2 per cent decline in veal consumption. On the other hand, the 1929 per capita consumption figures for pork, and for lamb and mutton are 9 and 7 per cent, respectively, above the 10-year average. On the basis of past experience with cycles of beef and hog production, the Armour Company predicts an increase in per capita meat consumption before long. In any case, the increase in population means an addition to total meat consumption. That will soon put the country on an import basis. During the past three years, in fact, our net meat exports have been only 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of domestic production as compared with $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1900. That means obviously that domestic consumption is rapidly gaining on production. In the case of beef, the country is already on an import basis, although beef consumption has failed to keep pace with the growth of population..."

Rubber

Samuel Crowther is the author of "The Turmoil That is Rubber" in World's Work for August. He says in part: "...Many of our foremost engineers believe that we have scarcely started to use rubber--that soon we shall realize that much of our life has been proceeding with a wholly unnecessary roughness and that everywhere, in the interests of health and economy, we shall use rubber to absorb shocks and to keep down noise. The rubber industry is one thing when rubber is fifteen cents a pound. It is something else again when rubber is a dollar a pound. The industry is unique in that its development depends very largely upon the price of rubber, while at the same time it not only has no control over this price but also its chief supplies come from the other side of the world. Some of the larger companies have their own plantations in the Far East. Firestone has a rubber colony in Liberia. Ford is getting some rubber out of Brazil, and all the larger rubber companies have buying stations in the Far East. But the total available supply of rubber in purely American hands is so small as to be negligible. The British and the Dutch together own the bulk of the plantation rubber of the world. The United States, having a larger rubber-manufacturing industry than all other countries combined and

using more than sixty per cent of the world production of rubber, has only its bargaining power to protect itself from being held up by foreign combinations. This bargaining power is mighty--but only when the American industry acts as a unit, and that it will do only in an emergency..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for July 21 says: "Grasshoppers are mobilizing for 1930 warfare on farmers of the Mid-west, including South Dakota, according to a bulletin issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. At the same time, Dr. W. H. Larrimer, department entomologist, says the grasshopper is not the dread pest of the West it used to be, for a poison has been devised capable of killing the insects in great numbers. The West should be grateful to those scientists who have produced such a poison. There are not a few persons living in South Dakota now who can recall the grasshopper plagues of 1873 and 1876. The insects came in swarms and devoured everything in fields and gardens. Public committees were organized to provide for the destitute, so widespread was the suffering following these visitations....For South Dakotans of the seventies as for the people of Biblical times, the grasshopper plagues seemed to be the culmination of a series of troubles such as drought and blizzards, prairie fires and hail. But the South Dakotans of the seventies didn't have Moses and neither did they have our present day scientists with their miraculous poisons. Locusts are no longer the dread plague of other years."

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 23

Section 1

July 29, 1930.

COTTON STATISTICS REVISION

The New York Times to-day says: "The first revision in many years in the weekly statistics of American cotton, as followed by producers, merchants and spinners in this country and abroad, will go into effect with the opening of the new season on August 1, according to an announcement by the New York Cotton Exchange. After that date weekly figures on movement in sight, visible supply, exports and spinners' takings will be published exclusive of linters, with the exception of detailed statistics on visible supply and exports which will include linters as in the past....The exchange announces that the purpose in effecting these revisions is to bring its weekly statistics more nearly in line with the present scope and organization of the world cotton industry, to simplify and clarify them and make them more readily subject to correlation with other statistics on such subjects as ginnings, domestic and foreign consumption and world carry-over."

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS

The New York Times to-day reports that cooperative methods of marketing farm products for consumption in New York City were praised by a group of agricultural economists from twenty countries during a tour yesterday of the produce piers and the wholesale and jobbing marts elsewhere in New York City. The report states that after an inspection of dairy farms and plants in New Jersey to-day the party will leave for Chicago and other Middle West points for a visit before going to Ithaca for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell August 18 to 29. George M. Dykes, head of the research division of the Empire Marketing Board of London, said there had been a better development of cooperative marketing in this country due to the scope of the business. Americans, he said, were much larger consumers of fruit and milk than Britishers. The layout of the markets, he said, were much the same here as in London.

WORLD NITRATE BODY

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The formation of a world-wide nitrate syndicate appeared imminent yesterday when announcement was made at the headquarters of the Chilean industry that it expected to meet a group representing forty important companies outside of Chile to-day or Wednesday. A conference of German nitrate financiers was held yesterday in an effort to reach an agreement among themselves before placing their proposals before the Chilean interests."

GERMAN COTTON TRADE

A Berlin dispatch July 28 states that the German cotton industry shows no improvement. Out of 1,500,000 spindles in the Rhenish cotton district 230,000 are not working. The Federal Economic Council has advised rejection of the spinners' demand for 33 per cent advance in the import duty on cotton yarn.

Section 2

Agriculture
and Busi-
ness

John C. Cresswill, writing under the title, "Why Business Prophets Are Without Honor" in The Magazine of Wall Street for July 26, says: "...Business is so much more complex than it used to be and moves and changes so much more rapidly than it did, that it is not strange if we are still measuring its velocity and volume by standards that are out of date. They may be important still in a certain field or as an element of a composite index but as a handy pocket reference for quick information as to the business present and outlook they may be worthless. There was a time when the business gazer into the unknown future projected his mental vision almost entirely to the state of the crops. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the United States was about 90 per cent agricultural. This percentage has come down until in population the country is only 30 per cent agricultural, and industrially only about 15 per cent. It was not so long ago that the crop forecasts of the Department of Agriculture swayed the stock market and charted the course of merchants and manufacturers, not only regionally but nationally. Good crops meant good times, and poor crops meant bad times. In contrast, poor crops in 1930 might mean better times. Poor crops no longer spell hunger and may mean more money for a short than a long crop. Not infrequently farmers get more for less. The effects of the mere mechanics of the financing of the harvesting and marketing of the crops were once severely felt annually by the provincial banks as well as those of New York City. So severe was the strain that the banks of Canada, in the days before the agricultural development of the Canadian West, were regularly called upon to assist Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis-St. Paul in the annual agony of moving the crop. In those days agriculture was not only the mainstay of domestic commerce but it was the chief support of our foreign commerce. But while agriculture's part in domestic business has fallen to less than 15 per cent, and its contribution to foreign commerce is only one-third of the whole, the business world is still largely under the spell of the agricultural heredity. It still thinks that good times are dependent upon huge crops and good prices for them. The grain and produce markets are still powerful factors in the stock market. Wheat, corn, cotton and even provisions may cause a fluctuation in the price of cosmetic shares. The death squeals of hogs reverberate unduly in automobile salons and the lamb crop of the bunch-grass ranges has its causative relations to the figurative lambs of Wall Street..."

Colorado
Florists'
Convention

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for July 26 says: "From out the heart of the Rocky Mountains where, as any one who has visited them knows, is found a tribe of splendid, efficient, hospitable, friendly florists, growers and nurserymen, are coming reports that promise a convention of outstanding interest, enjoyment and trade significance when the Mountain and Plains States Florists Association meets in Denver, August 23 to 27 inclusive. Under the presidency of John T. Roberts, jr. and with a large and capable committee under the general chairmanship of Louis A. Kintzele, a program is being prepared that should attract not only the 600 or more members of this youngest of sectional organizations, but also many of the trade from outside the several States included in this group...."

Farm Product
Advertising

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 19 says: "In spite of the fact that much has been heard about an overproduction of dairy products these last few months, we learn from a report of the United States Department of Agriculture that about 75 million pounds of cheese per year is imported by the United States. The foreign cheesemakers evidently are better salesmen than those of this country. If their cheeses really are better, then our cheesemakers have not been sufficiently alert or they would have by this time equalled the foreign quality. The dairy specialists in the Department of Agriculture are said to be busy with research intended to develop methods of manufacturing foreign type cheeses in the United States. If we must develop foreign types to compete with the cheeses from other countries, then that undoubtedly is a forward step. Even if identical cheeses come into production in this country, considerable effort would be necessary to break down the old prejudices which favor these from European nations. Sugar beet growers are facing a similar problem. They have proof that their sugar is equal to that produced from cane, but nevertheless, a prejudice exists which makes many housewives continue to insist upon cane sugar. Certain branches of agriculture could profit greatly by intelligently-planned advertising campaigns. The manufacturers of the finished products concerned and the producers of the raw products should get together in such campaigns and share the costs for both would benefit. Maybe American cheeses need a right good selling to the consuming public. Beet sugar does."

Federal
Farm Board

An editorial in Manufacturers Record for July 24 says: "....We believe that the prosperity of the basic industry of agriculture is absolutely essential to national prosperity. We believe that the Federal Farm Board should not be too hastily condemned, for this board can and may do the farmer a great service. It can not aid the farmer, however, by sponsoring economically unsound schemes, which aim at artificial price stabilization, and which inevitably result in merely making a bad situation worse. Farm relief, so-called, must come from the farmers themselves. Business principles and scientific methods must govern agriculture as they now do manufacturing. The Federal Farm Board can be of great assistance in educating the farmer and guiding agriculture along the business path."

Plant Dis-
coveries

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for July 17 says: "Here's something else somewhat new under the sun--a discovery that may have a far-reaching effect in more directions than one. German agricultural scientists are reported to have finally succeeded in growing a strain of tobacco completely free from nicotine. They have also perfected a plan by which an edible oil may be made from seeds of the tobacco plant. It is difficult to estimate the effect a discovery of this kind may have on industry. The best way, perhaps, to arrive at such estimate is to look back to a time before other discoveries that have greatly influenced industry were made. The discovery that artificial silk could be produced from wood fiber was made not so many years ago. See what it has done to the silk and wool and cotton industries! The use of vegetable oil in making butter substitutes is comparatively new, as are oil and sirup from corn kernels, paper from cornstalks, and so on."

Russian Jonathan Mitchell is the author of "Russia Reaches Out" in The Grain Trade Outlook and Independent for July 16. He says in part: "Russia's grain trade is in the hands of cooperatives and syndicates--zernotrest--which are under the absolute control of the Soviet Government. The Government has no interest in ordinary business profits and losses. Its primary concern is to see that its citizens have enough to eat. It supervises the collection of grain from the peasants, and from the huge state wheat farms, brings it into the cities and, in the form of bread, distributes it to the industrial workers. As far as the Russian nation is concerned, the remainder of the crop--the part which isn't eaten--has no value whatsoever. The Government can afford to sell it abroad for whatever it will bring, no matter how low that price is. This is the thing which it is so difficult for people in capitalist countries to realize. Rather than store surplus grain--which it does not want and is not going to use--the Soviet Government will always find it profitable to undersell any other competitor. A country like Argentina, where grain is owned by private individuals, will find Russia a dangerous rival..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 26 says: "The farm women of the Southwest are playing a most important part in the development of a satisfactory rural life by making more comfortable homes and raising the standard of living. One has only to read the monthly reports of the home demonstration agents to become enthusiastic over the progress made. One report will tell of some farm woman who had just finished canning hundreds of pints and quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats. Another tells of the success made in the dairy or with poultry, the income of which has been applied towards the betterment of the home, or for other equally important purposes. Still another speaks of women who have, through their own efforts, created living rooms and bed rooms that become a pleasure to the entire family. Home demonstration agents are proving real missionaries....They are finding ready response to any practical suggestion, on the part of women and girls on the farms...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 28.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$10; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$7.75; heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.30 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 91 to 94¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 87½ to 89¢; St.Louis 89½ to 91¢; Kansas City 84 to 84½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88½ to 88¾¢; Kansas City 79½ to 81½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 86¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 81 to 82¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87½¢; Minneapolis 81 to 83¢; Kansas City 81 to 82¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34½ to 35½¢; Minneapolis 31 1/8 to 31 5/8¢; Kansas City 35¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.35-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers; \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Georgia Elberta peaches \$1.75-\$2.50, medium to large size, per six-basket carrier in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Elbertas \$2.25-\$2.50 in the East; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Candor. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers. Eastern Shore Maryland Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York City; Pink Meats mostly \$3-\$3.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average \$1.80-\$3.25 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 12.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.39¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.58¢ and on the New Orleans Exchange declined 18 points to 12.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Single Daisies, 17½¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17½¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 24

Section 1

July 30, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT CREATES UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The appointment of a special committee to advise the Government in revising its statistical methods for the determination of unemployment and to establish a method of cooperation between Government departments and business was announced yesterday by President Hoover, who took the occasion to defend the appointment of temporary commissions for advisory fact-finding purposes. The

A. P. report on the subject to-day says: "The new committee is composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Manufacturers Association, Industrial Conference Board, railway employees and other local organizations, National Bureau of Economic Research, committee on economic changes and other economic agencies. William M. Stewart, Director of the Census; Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, will serve as ex officio members of the committee...."

BUILDING OPERATIONS

There was a decrease of 8.8 per cent in the value of building permits issued in June, 1930, as compared with May according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 289 identical cities having a popu-

lation of 25,000 or over. The total indicated expenditures for the month of June was \$157,894,291. Decreases were registered in 5 of the 7 geographic districts. Increases in total building operations were shown in the New England States and the West North Central States. Residential buildings decreased 7.0 per cent comparing May with June, while nonresidential buildings decreased 9.0 per cent. There were 11,393 families provided with dwelling places in new buildings during June, which is a decrease of 8.8 per cent from the 12,486 provided for during May.

NEW YORK CITY POPULATION

New York City's population is announced by the Census Bureau as 6,959,195, an increase of 1,339,147, or 23.8 per cent. This figure, based on a careful recheck of returns, was larger than the 6,958,792 announced by the New York Supervisor. (Press, July 30.)

FRENCH WHEAT

A Paris dispatch July 28 says: "The Cabinet July 26 approved a plan of the Minister of Agriculture to advise French farmers to sell wheat at present high prices and also took measures to reduce the cost of living. The percentage of foreign wheat that may be used in flour was increased from 3 to 10 and a general investigation of middlemen's profits was ordered...."

PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS

A San Francisco dispatch July 27 says: "The movement of the 1930 pineapple crop, said to be the largest for many years, from Hawaii to the mainland is now at its peak and the large consignments of canned pineapples are doing much to ameliorate the eastbound intercoastal freight situation...."

Section 2

Agriculture and Business John C. Cresswill, writing on "Why Business Prophets Are Without Honor" in The Magazine of Wall Street for July 26, says: "...Honored by no redstar index record the poultry products of the country mount higher than wheat in value. Dairy products are annually worth three or four times as much as the wheat crop but they have no such effect on the business position conspectus. More attention is given to meat cattle, but they are not the business signals that wheat is. On the other hand, cotton gets abundant attention, which it justly deserves. On the whole it may be fairly said that agriculture as a whole is overrated as a factor in business activity and because of the undue weight given to wheat and the concentration of attention on cotton the rating it does receive may be too great in heavy crop years, and too little in lean years. On the consuming side agriculture dwindles in importance. The farm population has been greatly reduced in recent years, perhaps as much as 7,000,000. The current census is telling a tale of urban growth and rural recession. Speaking broadly, the ten-year period of general prosperity which came to an end with 1929 was not a happy period on the farms, but business whilst always keeping an anxious and obsequious eye on its favored agricultural barometers was annually surprised to find itself well off regardless of the agricultural status. There was a time when lumber production was closely watched by general business but it is now largely ignored. The total production and consumption of lumber tends to decline from year to year, but it is such a universally used commodity that it is not accorded due recognition as a business indicator nowadays. In the present conjunction it foretold the contraction of business better than any other commodity, for it began to slip as early as last May. Had the business statisticians been in the habit of scrutinizing lumber statistics more closely and had they appreciated how universal is its use in building and industry in the United States they might not have gone along to October without thought of a dangerous business recession."

Corn Products Manufacture An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 26 says: "Every year the wet process corn manufacturing plants of the United States use about 80,000,000 bushels of corn or about one-fourth as much as Iowa usually produces. According to the census, there were in 1929 thirty-four of these plants and apparently they made fine profits because they sold their products for \$166,000,000 in 1929 and they paid for corn, wages, fuel, power, etc., a total of only \$115,000,000. The \$51,000,000 difference is not all profit because no figures are available for taxes, rent, depreciation, advertising, etc. In analyzing the census figures we were much interested in noting that these corn factories do not make as much starch now as they used to while they make a lot more corn sugar. In 1919 they only made 157,000,000 pounds of corn sugar, whereas during the past two or three years they have averaged around 900,000,000 pounds of corn sugar. The corn products industry has never consumed more than 8 per cent as much corn as the hogs of the United States, but, nevertheless, it is a very important part in making the corn price at Chicago and other terminal markets. It is a matter of interest, therefore, to farmers to know that this industry is in a prosperous and growing state. ..."

**Finnish Co-
operation** Cooperative societies in Finland, where they have met with phenomenal success and practically no interruptions, are said to dominate all commercial activities, and to handle at least one-third of the retail, as well as more than half of the wholesale trade of the country. In recent years the extension of the system has been increasingly rapid, according to C. Roderick Matheson of the Commercial Attache's office at Helsingfors. From 193 registered cooperatives in 1903 the number in 1913 had grown to 2,151, and by the end of 1926 had reached 5,087. An unofficial estimate places the number of such organizations in 1928 at 5,648, with a probable total membership of more than 700,000. The important central agricultural, dairy and other wholesale societies operate a large number of retail shops, own and manage cafes and bakeries, restaurants, flour mills, margarine factories, dairies and other plants. (Press, July 6.)

**Mutton Con-
sumption** Meat Merchandising for July says: "Consumption of mutton can only be increased by consumer education in ways of preparation and use. Last year people ate more mutton than any previous year. People in New England eat considerably more mutton than those in other sections, due to long sustained habit. In the South and West, only half as much is eaten, while in the Middle-West, sheep raising is mainly for wool. Per capita consumption is only about five pounds annually against 140 pounds for all other meats."

**Pecan In-
dustry** An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 17 says: "Without giving any particular reason for the condition, experts reporting on the probable crop of pecans for the country suggest a small crop....From Georgia, where the pecan growers have large and valuable areas in bearing and coming on, A. Clarke Snedeker, an expert of Waycross, who has extensive interests in that section, is predicting a crop of not more than 15,000,000 pounds, and he is advising pecan growers generally to be wary about contracting for their pecans too far in advance of the harvest....The public will be surprised to understand, from statements made in authoritative publications, that the pecan crop of 1929 was 27,498,000 pounds, while in 1928 there was reported 41,954,000 pounds, in the South. To get down to the 15,000,000 pounds estimated for 1930 would indicate to some people a slackening in interest, or curtailment of production; but this is not probable. The trees take time off, and the yield is greater or less, without much change in the acreage employed. That there have been some changes in groves, with the demand for larger and more perfect nuts, making it worth while to take out and replace some of the smaller varieties is no doubt responsible for some of the reduction in quantity. Pecans are grown for the market extensively in eleven of the Southern States, and Texas leads, producing nearly half of the entire quantity. Oklahoma comes next and then Georgia. The Texas crop of pecans amounted to 10,800,000 pounds last year, valued at \$1,211,000; Oklahoma had to her credit 7,650,000 pounds, valued at \$803,000, and Georgia came in third with 2,600,000 pounds, valued at \$715,000. Florida, with only a production of 250,000 pounds, valued at \$70,000, is way down the line in comparison with the other States, but is slowly increasing her acreage, and will ultimately gain a better place in the list. Florida and Georgia pecan growers work together for the general interest of the industry in this section and the upper counties of Florida, reaching to the Georgia line and the southern counties of Georgia, extending to the Florida border, are showing splendid groves and pecan growers are progressively improving the crops and extending their acreage..."

Pheasants in Pennsylvania An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 19 says: "Officials of the State Game Commission investigated complaints of corn-pulling by ring-necked pheasants in southeastern Pennsylvania this spring. They found that the pheasant situation in that region apparently 'is fast assuming the proportions of our deer situation.' On one farm where 106 birds were trapped last year as a relief measure, they are equally numerous this year. Admitting that something must be done, the commission asks, 'How can any farmer expect to decrease the supply of ring-necked pheasants on his property if he persists in posting his land? Many of the complainants have turned out to be farmers who have permitted no shooting.' We venture to predict that farmers will open their land to real sportsmen if the commission will devise a way to keep out the hoodlums from nearby towns. Their opportunities for destroying property and endangering life are multiplied by the possession of firearms and the reckless abandon with which they 'hunt' on unposted property."

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for July 26 says: "Opening prices on light-weight staples and tropicals by the American Woolen Company on Monday at prices rather lower than generally expected--5 to 10 per cent under the previous season on comparable numbers--were not reassuring to the wool trade at first. Trading in wool in the last forty-eight hours, however, has been sufficiently broad to restore and possibly increase confidence in the outlook. Demand still favors the finer wools, but medium qualities are not neglected. Prices are firm generally, although woolen wools are slow. London closed with merinos slightly above the opening rates, fine and medium cross-breds steady and low crossbreds a bit easier."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 29.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550 lbs.-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$10; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$7.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$9.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 89 to 92¢; No.2 red winter $87\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 88¢; St. Louis 88 to 89¢; Kansas City 83 to $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $86\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 88¢; St. Louis 79 to 80¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 77 to 78¢; Kansas City $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $86\frac{1}{4}$ to $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 82 to 84¢; Kansas City 82 to $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $34\frac{3}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 35¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.40 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.35-\$1.85 in the East, per 100 pounds; mostly \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2-\$2.75 per six-basket carrier in city markets; mostly \$1.85 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$2.25-\$3 in the East. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard .45's in consuming centers. Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1.75-\$2.50 in the East; best \$2.50-\$2.75 for 13, 14 and 15 inch heads f.o.b. Eastern Shore points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 11.97¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.52¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.53¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.57¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 25

Section 1

July 31, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES Repeating his pleas for economy, President Hoover reminded members of his Cabinet and heads of independent governmental agencies yesterday that about two weeks ago he called upon them to make a searching inquiry to ascertain what could be done in the way of reduction of expense in order to avoid a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The notice was sent out because the reports, requested on July 18, have not been coming in as rapidly as expected and because the President wished to emphasize the necessity of cutting down expenditures in view of the cost of the veterans' legislation and the public building program....While not seeking to interfere with the Federal program to relieve unemployment, the President said that, in view of the increased appropriation and a possible drop in revenues, there might be a deficit. Therefore he called upon the officials to go over their budgets."

FORD ON INDUSTRY A West Orange, N.J., press dispatch to-day says: "Henry Ford defended modern industrial civilization yesterday against the charge that it cramps the individual. Instead, he declared, it gives man a wider scope for development than he ever has had before. He intimated further that the present business depression was of minor moment in the onward sweep of industry, describing it as an inevitable phase in a constantly changing world, and he declared that hard work was the surest passport to success in any ambitious endeavor. These views were expressed in an informal interview, one of the few such that Mr. Ford ever has granted, following the address of his friend, Thomas A. Edison, delivered to the forty-nine high school graduates assembled at West Orange this week to take the examinations for the Thomas A. Edison scholarship. Mr. Ford is one of the judges in the scholarship contest...."

Mr. Ford was asked what field of industry offered an opportunity for a young man of to-day to duplicate the gigantic success which he had attained in automobile manufacturing. "There is a field," Mr. Ford replied. "I made a note about it yesterday. There is a great field in the manufacture and distribution of some kind of pure water which everybody would like....Some people like booze. Now there might be some kind of water which would be good for them and at the same time would have a kick. If a good, pure water could be developed to sell at a fair price, there would be a great market for it."

CALIFORNIA GRAPE INDUSTRY The Federal Farm Board announces that a sufficient number of growers have signed contracts to make the proposed California grape industry cooperative marketing plan effective. The committee's report to C. C. Teague, member of the Farm Board, who is now in California, shows that growers have signed contracts representing more than 85 per cent of the average tonnage of commercial grapes grown in California during the past five years.

Section 2

American
Milling
Machinery

An editorial in Modern Miller for July 26 says: "Probably the strongest indorsement of American milling machinery and mill designs ever made, coming from an unbiased source, was the statement printed in Modern Miller last week by Peter A. Kozmin, author of 'Flour Milling,' one of the leading publications on milling technology. Mr. Kozmin said: 'I strongly favor the American designs of milling machinery. This machinery with the American flow sheet gives a productivity from 50 to 75 per cent greater than that of European milling machinery. In view of the tremendous work ahead of us in the construction of our flour and grain milling industry and the preference which my Government has for American machinery, there is little wonder that I was sent to this country accompanied by four engineers in order to obtain an acquaintance with the latest achievements of American technique since the war.' Professor Kozmin has made a world study of mills and milling machinery. He is acquainted with the best products of Germany, England, Austria and Russia, and he gives unequivocal indorsement of American designs and machines and says they are the most efficient in the world. He speaks with expert knowledge of them all and places American milling efficiency in advance of the European countries. Disinterested and unbiased, he seeks what is best. Russia is likely to be equipped with high type American mills...."

Bakers' Con-
vention

Modern Miller for July 26 says: "An International Conference and Exposition of the Baking Industry will be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 22 to 27, which will bring bakers from all over the world into conference. Special sessions will be held, devoted to problems of import to bakers. The most talented and capable representatives of the American baking industry will address the gathering, their speeches to be enhanced by general discussion in which foreign bakers will take part. The most modern types of bakery machinery will be on display."

East African
Agricul-
ture

The African World for July 12 says: "A statement issued by the Kenya Board of Agriculture shows that coffee, sisal, maize and wheat are being produced and marketed at a definite loss on the present world prices. After a preliminary examination of the costs, the board asserts that if the production of the colony is to continue it is imperative that costs be reduced, and the production per acre increased. The management of labor and transport charges are the heaviest items. These are being attacked as far as possible already, but it is likely that the railways and shipping interests will be approached with a request for a reduction of charges in sympathy with the present low prices."

Farm Tour

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for July 26 says: "During the past week the Northwest Farm Managers Association staged its Tenth Annual Summer Tour, and on this occasion the tour for the first time covered studies of farm management problems in various sections of western and southern Minnesota. The touring party was made up of nearly 100 visitors who spent three days studying every phase of management of farms of various types and sizes. These farms included tenant farms, group farms, specialized farms, and the so-called corporation farms. Particular attention was paid to the study of farm leases and methods of enabling farm tenants to become farm owners. The Northwest Farm Managers Association is an outgrowth of the old days of

the bonanza farm. Most of the members of the association are either the operators of large farming tracts or are the managers of group farms which are the hold-over from the bonanza farm era. The association came into existence ten years ago, partly as a result of the old-time sessions of the Tri-State Grain Growers' Association, and partly as a result of the practice followed in those days by the owners of large farming tracts, who occasionally got together to compare notes. A detailed story of the Tenth Annual Tour of the Northwest Farm Managers Association will appear in a forthcoming issue of The Farmer...."

Food Ideas

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for July 12 says: "Now comes a Minnesota company manufacturing a bread spread made of butter and honey. Thus, another of the tasks of eating has been eliminated. One operation will suffice for the job of spreading the cut bread with butter and honey. We welcome all new ideas that will increase the consumption of farm products. We have a big butter surplus and an ample supply of honey. If combined they will attract new customers, then a service has been rendered to agriculture. To merely eliminate labor would decrease appetites and the use of the surplus."

Russian Wheat

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for July 29 says: "Grain dealers in this country have lately been much perturbed by rumors that Russia had sold 4,000,000 bushels of wheat at Liverpool and offered upwards of 12,000,000 bushels more, with further substantial quantities in the background. This would indicate the arrival of a formidable competitor with Canada and the United States. But the grain trade here is chary of accepting figures emanating from Soviet Russia. Principally because of the discrepancies in reports received from that country, the United States Department of Agriculture calculates the world's wheat crop exclusive of Russia, and therefore the trade has little authentic information of Russian possibilities. It is indicated that the country is approaching pre-war productivity. A typical attitude taken by the trade in this country in connection with Soviet wheat sales is expressed by one large New York grain house: 'Russian news is being vigorously distributed with numerous cables from the other side stressing the heavy offerings of Russian wheat for forward shipment. As foreigners are busy buying our wheat at advancing premiums, however, much of this news can be set down for propaganda, and it is still extremely doubtful whether the Soviet republic is much of a real factor this coming season. Last year Russia shipped about 6,600,000 bushels and there was enough advertising of this business to have warranted a business of 100,000,000 bushels. It is just possible the same thing can happen this coming year.'...An early report last Friday and Russia offering new crop wheat at the rate of 12,000,000 bushels monthly. Later in the day London grain merchants pinned down evidences of a 4,000,000 bushel sale to Holland, which they stated had been offered all around the Continent. Still later, reliable advices were received here that Russian sales totaled only one cargo, or 240,000 bushels. With the French import wheat allowance raised to ten per cent from three per cent, Saturday, there will be an added field for cultivation by the export world, as France will undoubtedly be an importing wheat nation this year. Nevertheless the North American wheat exporter will do well to watch the Russian bear closely this season, particularly as India is again exporting to Europe."

Section 3

Department of
Agricul-
ture

In an editorial entitled "Apropos of Weather," The Baltimore Sun of July 30 says: "Dr. E. F. Marvin, Chief of the Government Weather Bureau, disposes resolutely of one firmly held belief--namely, that the world's climate is changing. There are 'trends'--a series of cold or warm years, followed by a series of the opposite character--but 'in the long run the weather straightens out the kinks.'...There is every reason to believe that it was the same in the eighteenth century as in the nineteenth and that it will be the same in the twentieth. Yet the records over a period of fifty or sixty years show that 'trends,' which the scientists admit, are often decided. In this State every winter from 1920 to 1929 was warmer than usual, taking the forty-year average. Science insists that similar conditions prevailed in earlier periods. We have series of years in which the rainfall is abnormally small and series in which it is abnormally large, the same thing being true with other elements of the climate. As for us, we do devoutly hope that the next 'trend' in this section will be something different from the visitation we have had this summer."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 30.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$7.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $86\frac{1}{4}$ to $89\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to $86\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $84\frac{1}{2}$ to $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75 to $76\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $80\frac{1}{2}$ to $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $80\frac{1}{2}$ to $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $80\frac{1}{2}$ to $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $33\frac{3}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $29\frac{3}{4}$ to $31\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $34\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$3 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.75 in the East; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. northern and central New Jersey points. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.75-\$2.50 per six-basket carrier in terminal markets; mostly \$1.85 f.o.b. Macon. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats, cantaloupes, \$1.75-\$2.25 per standard 45's in New York City; 13-14 inch heads best \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Arizona Salmon Tints \$2.50-\$4 per standard 45's in city markets. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$1.60-\$3.10 bulk per car in New York City; 28-30 pounds Thurmond Grays \$235; 24-30 pounds average Thurmond Grays \$75-\$200 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 20 points to 11.77¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.78¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.34¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 12.39¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 26

Section 1

August 1, 1930.

LEGGE ON

WESTERN TOUR

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board left for Indianapolis last night to carry the gospel of acreage adjustment into the soft red winter wheat belt of the East Central States and to the white wheat regions of the Pacific Northwest. After conferring with growers of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri at Indianapolis to-day, he will go to Chicago for conferences with officials of the national wheat, cotton and livestock marketing groups. He will be joined there by Secretary Hyde, and they will go together to Caldwell, Idaho, on August 8; Pendleton, Oreg., August 9; Portland, August 10; Spokane, Wash., August 11, and Bozeman, Mont., August 12...."

RUBBER REG- ULATION

A London dispatch to-day says: "With rubber selling at 11 cents a pound, which, producers say, is below production costs, and stocks accumulating to the point where they threaten to ruin the industry, British and Dutch rubber growers yesterday appealed to their governments for legislation to curtail production. This is the kernel of a communique issued last night by the British Rubber Growers' Association and the British-Dutch liaison committee. Government control of the rubber industry is advocated as a solution by the Daily Herald, Government organ, which asserts the whole trouble is due to the failure of the industry to rationalize its affairs at home."

WORLD NITRATE TRUST

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The principal synthetic nitrate manufacturing interests of Europe, which have been meeting in Paris this week to form a world cartel, made further progress at yesterday's session. A complete agreement is still to be realized, however, owing to the extent of the interests involved. The issue revolves upon the ability of the conferees to accept a reduction of the present excessive production. Tentative proposals have had to be abandoned because of the hesitancy of Italy. According to German sources, France is willing to accept a 10 per cent reduction; Germany, Belgium and Holland, 30 per cent; Poland, 40, and Britain, 50."

HEARING AND SIGHT DANGERS

The time will come when the human race gradually will lose its vision, hearing and sense of balance, Dr. Paul V. Winslow, ear, nose and throat specialist, predicted at New York July 31, according to The New York Times of July 30. The report says, further: "This would come about, he said, as a result of the strains and shocks to which the eye, ear and the bodily organism are subjected by modern civilization. He pictured men 'like dizzy pinwheels,' blind, deaf and with the balancing mechanism in the ear unable to function properly, staggering about, and conducting all their affairs by the sense of touch, as certain animals do to-day....The control of noise, he said, is just as important as the control of typhoid and other epidemic diseases. He praised the work of New York's Noise Abatement Commission in trying to prevent the current noisy state of affairs."

Section 2

Cotton Sit-
uation

"Cotton at the Crossroads" is the title of an extensive article on the cotton situation by J. Sidney Cates, in The Country Gentleman for August. He says in part: "The American cotton industry confronts an even bigger problem than that of periodic overproduction and ruinous price. Hidden away in the swing of the crop curve, stretching back twenty years, lies an even more sinister omen than is conjured up by those spectacular upward price trends which have been followed by appalling downward plunges in values. It is an omen of mounting world competition which, if unchecked, bids fair to wreck and demoralize American cotton in a manner putting to shame the results of the depredation of the boll weevil and all his kind. If you will study these cotton-production figures running a couple of decades back, you will note that the amount we have thrown into export trade has remained stationary during this long period, while at the same time cotton consumption in regions outside the United States has climbed up 60 per cent. This new foreign market has been supplied by foreign growers, and had it not been for the increased use of cotton in this country, cotton production here would already have been wrecked. And those who supposedly speak authoritatively for the cotton industry with remarkable unanimity stand in agreement as to the major factors which have contributed to this appalling loss of possible market and which bid fair ere many years pass to trim down our actual export of the staple. They agree first that American cotton has failed to hold the world market because it has lost quality, and lost it at a time when the world demand is markedly for a superior fabric which can be made only from a superior staple....American cotton breeders have led the world, as a matter of fact, and the wave of competition in quality cotton from foreign countries is based very largely on American seed. We develop superior varieties, and our competitors buy the seed and put the new cotton into commercial production, to our undoing....The situation into which the cotton industry has worked itself ties on in no small degree to the chimera of diversified farming and swap-hoe philosophy which alleged leaders for the past generation have attempted to foist on the Cotton Belt....In lesser degree subsequent imported leaders of southern agriculture have brought with them and promulgated swap-hoe doctrines, to the neglect of the already established real basic bread-and-butter industry of the South--cotton. And many native-born leaders have had their vision obscured by this imported point of view....Following a recent conference with Secretary Hyde, during which I expressed to him the deep concern of The Country Gentleman over the unmistakable downward trend in our world cotton position, the Secretary laid the matter before a strong committee of departmental leaders....Already extensive cotton technological investigations are under way. These studies are designed to find out just what constitute ideal spinning qualities in cotton; designed, in short, to set up standards for the plant breeders to shoot at....On the engineering side of cheapening cotton production but little has been done. Manufacturers have not well along in perfecting a cotton picker, but unless the other labor peak of 'chopping' can be smoothed out, the mechanical picker will lose much of its theoretical advantage. And effecting this end should be a fascinating challenge to the new science of agricultural engineering. The new move to put cotton production on the most highly efficient

basis is one of importance not only to the South but also to the Nation as a whole. Cotton, long the main item contributing to our favorable balance of trade, can not fall to a low estate without dire consequence to our national economic well-being."

Flax Surplus An editorial in Commercial West for July 26 says: "Increased production of flaxseed in the Northwest this year will not prove as much of a blessing to growers as would appear on the surface unless they heed arguments now being advanced by our bankers and other business interests of this area not to rush their products to market in the first week or two after threshing. Heeding the request last spring of the Farm Board to cut their wheat acreage farmers of the Northwest did so and added better than a million acres to flax culture. The result is a July estimate of 30,100,000 bushels, with a yield fixed at 6.9 bushels per acre. This would make the total acreage 4,390,000, or 46.7 per cent more than last year. We believe that the yield estimated by the Government is somewhat low on the basis of the present condition of the crop. It is, therefore, possible that we may have more than 30,000,000 bushels. This is by a good way the largest crop of flaxseed we have grown in this country since 1924, when a total production of 31,547,000 bushels was registered....Bankers of the Northwest, in view of the situation, should urge flax growers of this area to market their flax slowly and benefit by thus helping to maintain the price."

Lamb Futures An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 26 says: "A method of dealing in feeding lambs for future delivery was inaugurated by the Chicago Livestock Exchange last week. The success of future trading in hogs and the demands by sheepmen for the same opportunity of selling are said to be the reasons for establishing 'lamb futures.' Ten different kinds and weights of feeding lambs will be traded in for August, September and October delivery. We would expect this to be of more interest to eastern farmers than the hog futures market, and it will benefit western producers who should welcome anything that promise to take the gamble out of their business."

Peach Surplus and Farm Board An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for July 19 says: "Doubtless the Federal Farm Board should be given credit for the rather prompt settlement of the canning peach surplus problem. The board did not take an active part in this settlement, but the fact that it was available and could be called in at any time surely was a help to the growers and canners in getting together on a plan. Confronted with the probability that the board would step in if the diverse elements did not agree, these diverse elements did agree....The problem involved was not greatly different from that which confronted grape growers. There were too many canning peaches. A surplus must be removed from competition. The plan provides for doing this. The pack is to be limited to 13,000,000 cases. With somewhere between 18 and 19 million cases of peaches in sight, this means that the remainder will be dropped and the growers will be compensated for peaches withheld from the canning factories....Canners' have for some months adopted a plan of talking over their services and their aims with growers in a series of public messages. Thus there was increased understanding brought into the situation. It is to be expected that any industry could do something



about its problems if every one sat down frankly and fairly to talk it over and made a real effort to agree. With Uncle Sam standing by this was accomplished, so the Federal Farm Board is surely entitled to some mention in this regard."

Virginia
Future
Farmers

An editorial in Southern Planter for July 15 says: "The greatest hope of agriculture is the development of farm boys and girls into superior citizens who appreciate and understand the problems of the farm. Great strides in this direction are being made by the Smith-Hughes agricultural high schools. The students from these high schools in Virginia recently had a rally which we had the pleasure of attending. One of the features of the rally of the Virginia association of agricultural high school students, known as the Future Farmers of Virginia, was the address of the president, Ernest Mapp Dunton. He showed that the Future Farmers of Virginia last year made \$250,000 above expenses in their project work. These young farmers are following improved methods on their fathers' farms. They have proved that scientific discoveries made by experiment stations can be profitably applied to farm conditions. They are following practices now that they will continue to use when they become mature farmers. They should be given opportunities for expanding their work."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 31.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$9.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-180 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 87 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 90 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 85 to 86¢; Kansas City 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 77¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 78 to 79¢; Kansas City 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 88¢; Minneapolis 83 to 85¢; Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34 to 35¢; Minneapolis 31 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$3 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Virginia points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.35-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. northern and central New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets; bushel baskets \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers; Hales Best \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland Salmon Tints \$1.50-\$2 in New York City; 13 to 14 inch heads \$2-\$2.50 for Pink Meats f.o.b. Eastern Shore points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 11.76¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.80¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.33¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Single Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 27

Section 1

August 2, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT FORMS HOME- OWNING COM- MISSION

President Hoover has decided to undertake, through another commission, nation-wide investigation of the problems presented in home building and ownership with a view to a better understanding of the things involved the "removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both in town and country," according to the press to-day. The commission, to be known as the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, will be composed of the heads of nineteen national business, professional, trade and civic organizations, headed by Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont. John M. Gries, chief of the Division of Building and Housing in the Commerce Department, will act as executive secretary. The President, in announcing his plans yesterday, said that the entire project would be financed from private sources, funds already having been provided.

The heads of the following associations have been asked to act as initial members of a planning committee for a conference: American Civic Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Home Economics Association, American Institute of Architects, Associated General Contractors, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Better Homes in America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Builders' Exchanges, National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Farmers' Union, National Grange, Russell Sage Foundation, Savings Bank Division--American Bankers' Association, United States League of Building and Loan Associations, Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

The report states that the date of the conference will be determined by the planning committee.

SOVIET PULPWOOD BAN LIFTED

The embargo against the importation of Russian pulpwood from the Archangel district was raised by the Treasury Department yesterday, on the ground that evidence adduced in hearings held by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had failed conclusively to prove that the pulpwood was produced by convict labor. (Press, Aug. 2.)

LEGGE ON WHEAT SITUATION

The Associated Press to-day reports from Indianapolis: "Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told agricultural experts of six States at Indianapolis yesterday that a twenty-five per cent reduction in soft red wheat acreage would double the present income from the grain and help improve world prices. The long drought that has imperiled the corn crop, he said, offered an opportunity for using wheat for feeding purposes and to provide an outlet for any surplus this year. If followed by decreased acreage, the Farm Board chairman said, soft red wheat farmers would have done much toward improving price conditions..."

Section 2

**"Abandoned"
Farms**

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 26 says: "Most of the 'abandoned' farms in this region should never have been farms. They were farms because in the days of bad roads food supplies were not easily transported to lumber regions, and the need for them led to near-by production in spite of the handicap of unsuitable land. The land was new and it could and did raise things for a while, but it could not compete with real farm land when the local need disappeared and its product had to go to market. So these farms were abandoned as farms, though many of them had good buildings, erected when lumber and labor were both cheap. Now many of these farms are again in use but not as farms. Sportsmen or sportsmen's clubs own some of them. City people own many of them and use them as summer homes. And the real farms near these so-called farms are benefiting by the demand for products which the new population creates. One county agent, in a county which is becoming a playground for city people, reports that he can not interest farm boys in club work. They can earn more money on the county's eight golf courses or by helping city folks than in club work. The abandoned farms are being peopled, and more of them will be as our forests and streams are restored and our roads improved. They are not going to compete with real farms but are going to make a market for products and an opportunity for farm boys and girls."

**Cotton Mill
Employees**

An editorial in American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July 31 says: "The best-managed cotton mill in the United States used to employ 1,300 operatives. Now they employ less than 600--both these figures represent full-time operation. And its machinery equipment to-day, with 600 operatives, is a good deal larger than 10 years ago when they had 1,300 operatives. But this management is continually striving to decrease the pay roll in the number of names on it. It is hard on the individual operatives who have to seek other employment, but it keeps the mill in operation, and is to the advantage of the general public. Only the best help are retained, and doing a great deal more work per operative--they earn a little bit more money...And this is the only plan that will maintain the success of individual mills. There are several textile mills with the equivalent of 500,000 or 600,000 spindles, and complementary machinery. In one such organization there used to be 131 overseers. To-day there are 25. The costs of more than 100 men have been saved. It isn't only the salaries of this more than 100 men that has been saved for the stockholders and for the decreased costs of manufacturing, but the overseers themselves create overhead and oversight, pay roll costs, supervision, etc....."

**Farm Insti-
tutes**

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for July 26 says: "Next week the farmers and farm women of both Virginia and North Carolina will have one of the great opportunities of the year. To the agricultural colleges of both States farm men and women will flock in great numbers for their annual contact with the scientists and research and extension leaders in all branches of agriculture and home economics. Virginia has done a fine thing by inaugurating an Institute of Rural Affairs to supplement the work of the regular State Farmers' Institute. In this Institute of Rural Affairs the larger economic and social problems confronting agriculture are discussed by experts--something which we hope it will be practicable to do in other States in future years."

Our farmers need greater knowledge and more leadership in dealing with large public issues, and they are much more likely to get both knowledge and leadership from the economists and sociologists of the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges and universities than from politicians."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 1.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.25; vealers good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$9.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.70; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $86\frac{1}{4}$ to $89\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago $85\frac{1}{2}$ to $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $85\frac{1}{2}$ to 86¢; Kansas City $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $85\frac{3}{4}$ to $86\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $75\frac{1}{2}$ to 77¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 89¢; Minneapolis 78 to 79¢; Kansas City 83 to 84¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 to $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84¢; Kansas City $83\frac{1}{2}$ to 85¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $35\frac{1}{4}$ to 36¢; Minneapolis $32\frac{3}{8}$ to $33\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢.

Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged mostly \$2-\$3 per barrel in terminal markets; f.o.b. market weaker at \$2-\$2.15. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. shipping points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers mostly lower at \$1.45-\$1.60 in Chicago carlot market, but slightly stronger at Kaw Valley, Kansas, points at \$1.45-\$1.50 per 100 pounds. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.50-\$3.25 per six-basket crate or bushel basket in consuming centers, with North Carolina stock generally \$1.50-\$2.75. Shipping season nearly ended in those Southeastern States and no more f.o.b. reports will be received. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes jobbing mostly at \$2-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons, with California stock at \$2.25-\$3.25. Arkansas cantaloupes brought \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few markets. Turlock, California, cash-track market slightly stronger on standard 45's at \$1.25. Eastern Shore of Maryland growers received \$2.25-\$2.75 for Pink Meats, and \$2-\$2.50 for Salmon Tints, with New York City price around \$1.50-\$2.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 25 points to 12.01¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.47¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 12.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 12.61¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 28

Section 1

August 4, 1930.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Indications that the "business skies are clearing" are seen by the National Association of Credit Men, which, in its August bulletin, strikes a more optimistic note than at any time since last October. "We have managed to get through the storm with no conspicuous failures and no serious damage to our machinery of production and distribution," the bulletin says. "Inventories are low in all lines of business. Buying for replenishment of stocks must begin soon, and when it does we will all come back together--not with a rush, but with a steady, persistent pull, which is the only kind of pull which leads to lasting success."

TOBACCO INQUIRY

An Atlanta dispatch to-day says: "Georgia's bright-leaf tobacco belt on Saturday had passed through four days of the selling season with growers so disappointed over existing prices that relief was sought through almost every agency, including a Federal investigation authorized by Attorney General Mitchell. The investigation came as the result of charges by Senator George and Congressman Edwards that speculators were manipulating prices of the Georgia markets. Investigators were ordered into the belt Saturday from Washington and were believed to have started work already. ...Saturday's development in the situation came from Waycross, where representatives of civic organizations from several of the tobacco sales centers assembled and sent an appeal to buying companies to authorize their buyers in the area to raise prices 'to at least the cost of production.'"

NEW NITRATE CARTEL

A Paris dispatch August 3 says: "A European synthetic nitrate ^{cartel} was formed in Paris August 2 following two months of almost continuous negotiations. The chief members are Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and several smaller national manufacturing units are also included. Certain details remain to be worked out, but the agreement, it is understood here, will permit world price stabilization and a general, though gradual, reduction in the present excessive production. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the accord now opens the way for the conclusion of a world nitrate combination to be composed of the natural nitrate cartel recently formed by the fusion of the Chilean companies and the new European synthetic group..."

FARM COOPERATION IN POLAND

A Warsaw dispatch to the press of August 1 states that Ministers of Agriculture from eight Central and Eastern European countries will meet in Warsaw in the middle of August at the invitation of the Polish Government to consider farm relief on an international scale.

Section 2

Alaska for
Pulpwood

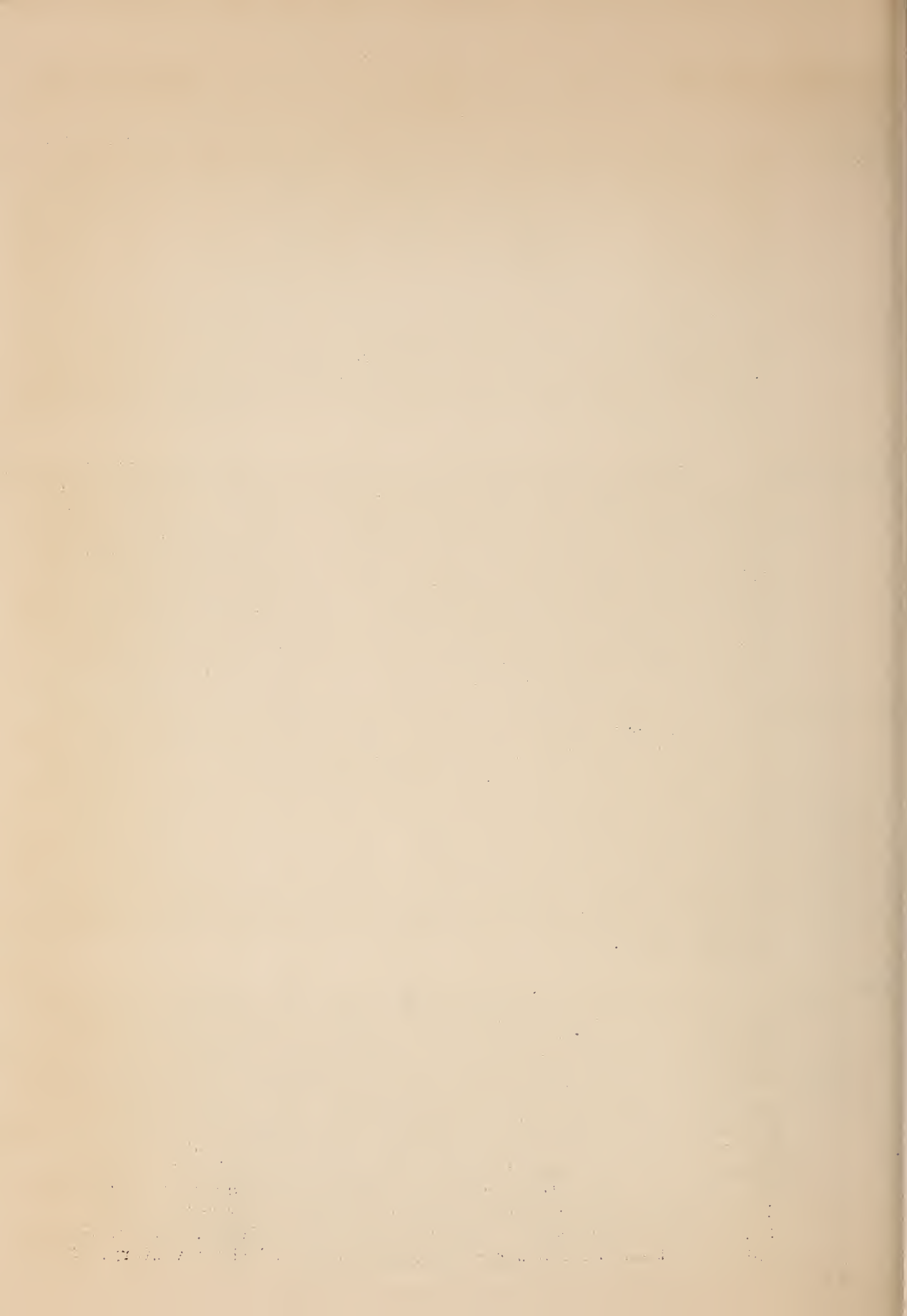
George H. Manning, writing on "Alaska Pulp Resources Shown by U.S." in Editor & Publisher for August 2, says in part: "Except for its remoteness from the consuming centers, a not insuperable handicap, Alaska appears to be an almost ideal source of supply for pulpwood. Recent studies of the available supply of pulpwood justify the statement that Alaska, as a minimum, can produce about one-fourth of the pulp now required in the United States. The interior forests have not yet been carefully explored but it is believed that they will add substantially to the total pulpwood resources susceptible of commercial exploitation. With American newspapers practically at the mercy of the Canadian newsprint manufacturers, and the demand for newsprint constantly growing in the United States, the necessities of the situation are forcing newsprint consumers to take a lively interest in the Alaskan possibilities. ..."

British Agri-
culture

"British farmers appear to be suffering from a fatalistic complex based on the idea that they are the helpless victims of unfair foreign competition, taking the form of wholesale 'dumping' of foreign agricultural products on the home market. Belief in this operation of dumping rests on the assumption that (1) the exporting countries can maintain prices on the home market and at the same time sell below cost of production on the British market (2) that in the exporting countries agriculture is organized to satisfy the home market and the exportable surplus is a negligible proportion of the total production; (3) that the British public always buys the cheapest produce. Each of these three assumptions is examined in the light of the statistical evidence available for the more important commodities concerned, i.e., wheat, beef, mutton and lamb, butter and cheese. The conclusion is drawn that in no case can it be said that these commodities are dumped in the true economic sense of the term. The evidence rather points to the fact that most of the foreign competitors of the British farmer have succeeded in capturing the British market by making every effort to cater for the special requirements of that market. The destruction of his fatalistic attitude towards foreign competition, based as it is on a number of common misconceptions, appears to be a necessary preliminary to the emulation by the British farmer of many of the methods which have been responsible for the success of his foreign competitors." (Social Science Abstracts, Aug.)

Cotton Goods

An editorial in American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July 31 says: "In the cotton goods industry, perhaps considerably less than 50 per cent, and nearer 25 per cent, of cotton factory products go into domestic consumption in the form of dress goods, shirtings, etc. Nearly 75 per cent of the cotton goods goes to industrials, automobile trades, roofing, belting hose, upholstery purposes, etc. Lower-priced goods will spur those industries to purchase with greater freedom than has been the recent habit. Stocks of goods are a great deal larger than are generally supposed--and we believe that this rules in every branch of the industry....One large cotton and worsted manufacturing corporation in New England has recently paid off a balance of something like \$5,000,000 of term notes. They did not earn this \$5,000,000, they did not take it out of the banks, they cut it out of the inventory. One of



the greatest woolen and worsted manufacturing organizations within a year or 18 months has cut the inventory from something like \$65,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and supply inventory from \$7,500,000 to \$1,500,000. Another very large worsted mill by factoring its sales is swelling its bank balances a full million dollars, and is on the way to cut the inventory from \$8,000,000 to \$5,000,000. In other words, inventories are still large..."

Home-Ownning

The Washington Post for August 2 contains an editorial on President Hoover's newly planned commission to aid home ownership. The editorial says in part: "...Mr. Hoover's announcement of a White House conference on home building and home ownership is the latest extension of his program to mobilize talent in the solution of problems that do not properly come within the scope of governmental activity. The President feels that the development of homes in the United States is lagging. He wants the country to know the reasons, and to set the best minds in that field at work solving the problems involved. Finance, design, equipment, city planning, landscaping, &c., will be given attention. At present there is no thought of laying the groundwork for legislation on the subject. This is a matter for the States to deal with. The purpose of the conference will be rather to develop data, and inform public opinion on questions of home ownership. Nineteen associations will participate in the research. Each is especially interested in the better homes movement, and can be relied upon to disseminate the results of the investigation..."

Plant Patents

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for August says: "Whatever else the late session of Congress did or didn't do for agriculture it opened up one field of new and entrancing speculation. It let the agriculturist in on that broad power, vested in Congress by the Constitution, 'To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.' This was done by passing a bill that permits the granting of patents on plants. The conjurer with chromosomes is now entitled to take his place along with those who juggle with alloys, streamlines and viscosities. And the producer of a worthy mutant, hybrid or sport is presumably entitled to a shot at the same comforting rewards that fall to the lot of the inventor of an automatic can opener, a self-cleaning carburetor or some other benefaction to humanity....Nothing like this proposition has ever been presented before, so no one can have any idea what it may lead to. The number of farmers who like to do a little experimenting with plant breeding is legion. Formerly there was no especial reward except the satisfaction of improving on some existing product. If a man turned out a juicier apple or a sturdier berry it was everybody's property as soon as it got passed around a bit....But according to the enthusiastic report of the Senate committee on patents, all that will be different from now on. The originator of a new plant will have control over his discovery for seventeen years, the same term as under industrial patents. Just what will be the full effect of this monopolistic grant is a trifle hard to calculate at this early stage. Will it be a means of putting the farmer with a berry that thrives on long-distance travel or a peach with a freckle-erasing vitamin on intimate terms with important money?...That

the bill is going to broaden out the opportunities in the field of patent law ought to be plain to the most casual observer. And it should bring a hitherto obscure profession--that of the taxonomist--prominently to the attention of country boys looking for a career. Individuals trained in classifying plants, which is what a taxonomist is supposed to be, should not long want for busy employment. It will be no simple ritual, this thing of getting a patent, for instance, on a new apple. Already something like twenty-five thousand known apple varieties have been described. Identifying a new one as something positively different will require a fine discrimination....Concerning benefits to the public, there are several things that may be said in favor of the law. First of all, it affords an opportunity for the courts to define the mysteries of plant growth and to pass upon the validity of the Mendelian law. It will provide work for especially trained lawyers, scientists and expert witnesses and thus help reduce unemployment. What other gains there may be only the future will reveal. The law may, of course, lead to more concentration on the production of improved or disease-resistant varieties, a field which holds great possibilities. A hope of gain may stimulate plant breeders to produce new and unheard-of fruits and vegetables. What the outcome will be in this direction, it is unsafe to predict, but it at least reveals again the deep interest Congress takes in the welfare of agriculture."

Section 3Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times of August 3 says: "A writer in The New Republic, G. Ferris, attacks the extravagant way in which plant quarantines have been put into effect in this country. He is more suggestive than convincing. He stresses abuses but fails to point out what could or should be done in place of the present system. The extreme methods employed to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit-fly in Florida and the corn-borer in the Middle West are compared to dynamiting a building in order to save it from fire. The incidental damage caused by the fight against the fruit-fly has, in truth, run to many millions of dollars....Simply to complain about abuses is not enough. We can not lie down and do nothing to fight insect pests. Their host is innumerable, and where they have been allowed to go unchecked they have wrought enormous injury....The real question is whether efforts to control the spread of plant diseases by quarantines are efficient. Certainly strict vigilance is useful. The ban on the shipment of trees and plants from districts infested with the Asiatic beetle is undeniably wise. So, also, the barrier against the gypsy moth along the east bank of the Hudson has for years prevented the spread into New York State of that destructive insect. The New Republic article suggests that a thorough study be made of the entire subject by persons not directly interested in enforcing restrictions. But the number of men capable of making such a dispassionate study is so small that it would be hard to get together an efficient committee. The administration of the quarantines may bear examining, but it would be unfortunate to spread the idea that the war on insects can be terminated by a truce."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 29

Section 1

August 5, 1930.

THE DROUGHT MENACE

The press to-day reports: "Cumulative reports of the effects of hot, dry weather throughout the United States yesterday brought to the Government the realization that a drought of catastrophic proportions has settled over the entire country, threatening the milk supply of the Nation and bringing stock growers face to face with the problem of a shortage of corn. The picture was sketched to President Hoover yesterday by Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, who asked the diversion of as much as possible of the \$125,000,000 Federal road appropriation to rural districts in order that some employment may be found by farmers.

"William F. Schilling, member of the Federal Farm Board, especially charged with study of dairy products, announced suddenly that a milk shortage actually is facing the country, especially cities, and he added that in the middle tier of dairy producing States, particularly in the Northwest, a surplus of 49 per cent, which existed in June, has disappeared. Not only has it been used, he added, but the surplus is irreplaceable, as in many large sections the pastures have been killed by the drought and dairy cattle have been sold for beef, it being impossible to maintain them.

"While this word was being given out here, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, was giving the exact status of the corn crop failure in a radio speech broadcast from Chicago. Mr. Legge saw in the plight of the corn growers a possible remedy for the aggravated condition caused by a 200,000,000-bushel surplus of wheat, which, before the realization of the gravity of the drought situation, was the principal worry of agriculture and Government agencies charged with its care. He recommended that wheat be used as stock feed and said that at present prices it has a better feed value than corn...."

OHIO CONDITIONS

A Wilmington, Ohio, dispatch to-day states that, driven to desperation by failure of their crops because of the drought, more than 200 Clinton County farmers appealed to the county commissioners for work yesterday to enable them to buy food for their families. The report says: "After listening to their pleas, the commissioners ordered that \$100,000 worth of road work, planned for later in the season, be started immediately and the men put to work...."

GRAIN EXPORT

The New York Times to-day says: "A marked improvement in the grain situation has necessitated the addition of the steamship Gaasterdyck to the Mexican and Gulf fleet of the Holland-America Line, it was announced yesterday. She will sail from New Orleans August 20 with a heavy cargo of grain for European markets. The ship will stop at Vera Cruz, Tampico, New Orleans, Havana, Vigo and Rotterdam.

"The Holland-America Line also reported that its freight business had increased in an important degree of late, this being the first indication since last October of a return to normal economic conditions..."

Section 2

Alaskan Population The 1930 census will show the population of Alaska very close to 59,000. The 1920 figure was 55,036. All but twenty-four districts, enumerated and checked prior to July 31, totaled 57,347. A check showed that twelve of the remaining districts were sure to add at least 1,003. The other twelve were expected to bring the total within 100 or 200 of the 59,000 mark. (Press, August 2.)

Cheese Industry Financing An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for July 19 says: "Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, through a loan of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to the National Cheese Producers' Federation, makes possible the stabilization of the cheese market in Wisconsin and throughout the Northwest. The loan is in addition to a smaller primary amount advanced by the Federal Farm Board, in accordance with its policy of awarding sums sufficient to underwrite the commodity organizations it sanctions and then depend on capital in the area affected to complete the financing. The action of the Bankshares Corporation will be cited as one advantage of group banking. And it is an advantage. Whether there are dangers and disadvantages in the concentration of credit to outweigh it is another question. But it is apparent that only the control of large aggregations of capital can make it possible for bankers to say with finality that a substantial loan to such a state-wide business as cheese marketing is to be made. The cheese market, low for many months, with stocks in storage greatly increased over a year ago, has been passing through a crisis. To dump cheese on the market now would be disastrous. Moreover, much of this stored cheese is in packages, aging, and should enhance in value by being held. Here is an instance where proper financing can help a farm commodity and the bank group may well expect recognition for aiding so uncertain a business as cheese marketing."

Cotton Quality Manufacturers Record for July 31 says: "Cotton is now selling at a low point. To continue producing large crops of poor quality is to endanger the future prosperity of the southern cotton farmer. The Manufacturers Record has often pointed editorially to the need for development of better quality cotton and for production of more cotton on fewer acres. We believe, with the present crop soon to be harvested, that the attention of every grower in the South and of every banker and merchant interested in financing the cotton farmer, should be centered on the vital question of increasing quality and yield by intensive cultivation on fewer acres rather than by adding acreage. Secretary Hyde, in an address delivered some weeks ago before the Chambers of Commerce of east Texas, at Port Arthur, presented the situation in a nutshell when he said, 'Analysis shows that we have been losing business to countries which now produce cotton ranging from nearly one inch to 1 1/8 inch or better. It was upon these same staples that American cotton established a world demand before the days of the boll weevil.'...Therefore, in thus urging the cotton-growing interests of the South to take stock of the situation, the Manufacturers Record is in accord with and wishes to commend Secretary Hyde's appeal for a change in the prevailing cotton marketing system which, as at present constituted, does not recognize the quality of individual bales in purchases from cotton growers."

Secretary Hyde says this is a 'serious economic mistake.' It is costly to the cotton growers of the South and in the end it is proving extremely costly to the cotton manufacturers, because it has fostered low-grade production rather than high-grade, longer staple, cotton."

Farm-Implement Exports The Country Gentleman for August says: "The recently announced census of the manufacture and sale of farm machinery in 1929 discloses one detail that especially deserves attention. It is found in the export figures. Foreign shipments of American-made farm machinery continued to increase, comprising twenty per cent of the total value of the output. But more significant is the character of the equipment taken for farm use abroad. Tractors and harvesting machinery, particularly combine-harvesters, led all the rest by a wide margin, with two-bottom plows and grain drills following. Together these comprised more than eighty per cent of the total farm machinery exported. This should indicate fairly well the most rapidly developing phase of competition for American agriculture."

Meat Prices Further declines in the wholesale prices of beef featured the meat trade during the month which ended yesterday, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The declines ranged from 5 to 15 per cent, according to grade and weight. Sides of beef are now wholesaling at levels that are from one-fifth to one-third lower than they were a year ago. The wholesale prices of fresh pork loins of light weight advanced during the first half of the month but declined during the latter part and a wide price difference developed between light and heavy loins. At the present time, for example, heavy loins are selling for a little more than half the price of the lightest loins. Heavy fresh skinned shoulders also are relatively low. The wholesale prices of dressed lamb also declined during the month. Present prices are from 25 to more than 35 per cent lower than they were a year ago, the decline varying according to weight and quality. The export trade in American pork products was relatively quiet, which is a normal condition at this season of the year.

Poultry Records An editorial in Commercial West for July 19 says: "How a poultry raiser in the western part of Montana won the confidence of the bankers of his town and obtained the loans he needed to expand his business is told by Miss H. E. Cushman, extension poultry specialist of the Montana State College, in a recent bulletin. This man, it seems, established his business four years ago on limited capital and carried on until now. He had been making a profit of about \$2 per hen per year but had employed all his profits in the upbuilding of his business. The time having come when he could expand profitably he went to the banks for money but, after listening to his statement, they could find in the prospect he outlined no reasons why the loan could be made, excepting that he said he had kept records of all his production. They told him to bring in these records, and, after going over them, they found that he had a prosperous poultry farm, instead of just another chicken ranch, and he was given a liberal line of credit, amply sufficient for all his expansion needs. This is just another exemplification of the advantage of keeping records...."

Tobacco Consumption Almost 1,000,000,000 more cigarettes were consumed last month than in June, 1929, while every other class of tobacco products lost ground, it was disclosed in a report, based on the sale of internal revenue stamps, made public July 19 by George J. Schoeneman, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The cigarette consumption increased from 10,839,672,699 to 11,750,524,523, while cigar consumption fell from 556,746,375 to 519,699,166. A decrease also was shown in the large sizes of cigarettes. Snuff also lost ground, with sales totaling 2,872,584 pounds as compared with 3,237,200 pounds in June of last year. Smoking tobacco almost held its own, the 1930 June figure of 28,066,893 comparing with 29,065,627 pounds in June, 1929. (Press, July 21.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The New York Times for August 2 says: "With a modest, if purely scientific, pride the Weather Bureau assures us that its studies of temperatures for July indicate that that unregretted month was the fieriest through which the country has had to live. Not merely old offenders, such as Phoenix, kept passing the century mark, but somewhere or other the thermometer registered that or something worse almost every day. Whole regions suffered. The accompanying and continuing drought has hurt both the spring wheat and the corn crops, as the Department of Agriculture has reported. In Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, in southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, since March 1 there has been less than half the ordinary rainfall. Corn and spring wheat are said to have begun life in unusually favorable circumstances. They are represented as being strong enough to outlast the long spell of dry weather provided they are helped by the usual amount of rain in the next two weeks. Livestock has had a hard time, too; but nature's niggardliness seems to have been rather a blessing than a curse, as the old stepmother undoubtedly intended. The farmers have had a chance to use up some of their crop surpluses as feed. Does the Hon. Alexander Legge, speeding westward with a mind single to future reduction of acreage, peer anxiously from the car window at the sky and regret rain-reduction?...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 5.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.50; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.60 to \$9.40; light weights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50 to \$9.50. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 87 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 89 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 85 to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 86 to 87¢; Kansas City 79 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 84 to 86¢; Kansas City 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 78¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 86 to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 37¢; Minneapolis 35 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. northern and central New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. Georgia Elberta peaches \$2-\$2.50 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes in eastern cities. North Carolina Elbertas \$2-\$2.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes \$1.25-\$2 per standard 45's in the East; \$1-\$2.50 for 13 to 14 inch heads f.o.b. Eastern Shore Maryland points. North and South Carolina and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$170-\$325 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 12.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.50¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 12.92¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 12.92.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Daisies, Single, 18¢; Young Americas, 18¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 30

Section 1

August 6, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON DROUGHT SITUATION

President Hoover yesterday issued the following statement on the drought situation: "The drought situation has been the subject of several conferences between Secretary Hyde, Chairman Legge and myself. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a detailed survey of the situation. It will report next Monday upon the condition in each area of the country. The information so far indicates great variation in the effect of the drought, both as between States, between counties in those States and even between farms in the same counties. There can be no doubt as to its most serious character in many localities, and that unless relieved there will be real suffering. The maximum intensity seems to lie in a belt roughly following the Potomac, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The measures of assistance that the Farm Board and other agencies of the Federal Government can and should undertake are being determined...."

THE SECRETARY'S TALK

A Kansas City dispatch to-day says: "Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, here to address the Mid-West Retail Merchants Association, expressed belief yesterday that disposal of the large wheat carryover might be speeded by the drought damage to corn. He said recent crop estimates placed the corn loss at 200,000,000 bushels and he indicated the Department of Agriculture believed the loss might approach 500,000,000 bushels. This decrease, he said, would offset the oversupply of wheat, achieving a rough balance. He added that his department is stressing the value of wheat as a stock ration."

In the course of his address Mr. Hyde is quoted as saying: "The answer to farm distress caused by overproduction is not more production. More production means merely more problems, low^{er} prices, and greater disaster....The only answer to overproduction is less production, balancing our crops against market demands, producing only such an amount as we can sell at a price which covers cost of production plus a profit."

WHEAT AS FEED

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Farmers throughout the grain belt have begun to feed their wheat to the hogs and to cut it for hay, reports to the grain trade at Chicago indicated yesterday, and La Salle Street hailed the news as an indication that Old Sol is having his turn at producing some farm relief. To the offices of the Government-sponsored Farmers' National Grain Corporation came a report that in sections of Montana wheat fields were being bought up to be cut for hay, where the hay fields and pastures have been burned out...."

UNITED STATES POPULATION

The population of continental United States on the basis of official preliminary census figures is 122,728,873, according to the press to-day. This figure was compiled last night from official announcements given Associated Press bureaus by census supervisors in the various States after completing the enumeration which began April 2.

Section 2

Business
Situation
Abroad

An editorial in The New York Times for August 5 says: "The group of dispatches from European financial centers, published in yesterday's Times and describing the present state of finance and industry in the various countries, indicated strikingly the world-wide character of the present economic difficulties. In all of them business activity is at slack water. Production, consumption and volume of export trade have been heavily curtailed. Stock markets have virtually ceased to move, unless under an occasional fresh outbreak of liquidating sales. Rapidly and continuously falling prices of commodities are a phenomenon common to all of them. As a matter of fact, the statistical computations in the various countries indicate that, as against a 14 per cent decline of the general average in our own country from the highest of 1929, there has been a simultaneous fall of 10 per cent in Germany, 14 to 14½ in England and Sweden, 15 3/8 in France and 16 in Holland. This sweeping readjustment, the most rapid and severe since 1921--when, indeed, it was more or less disguised on the European markets because of the heavily depreciated currencies--is shown by the cabled surveys to be still the confusing and unsettling influence, as it is with us. Yet Monday's dispatches nevertheless reflected an impressive uniformity of returning hopefulness, the basis for which is belief that resistance to the further fall in prices has stiffened, and that curtailment of production has been carried so far, and has so greatly reduced unsold supplies of manufactured goods, that even a moderate increase of demand would cause prompt revival of manufacturing activity. This view of the situation by the European business communities fairly duplicates the sentiment which is at present developing cautiously in our own industrial circles...."

Controlled
Production

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 26 says: "One of the truest results of the present discussion about reduced production of some farm crops is that there is confusion in the minds of producers on what is meant or intended by the program. The aim of the program is to sustain prices to producers and in the eagerness to do this, unusual plans have been followed in the marketing channels. Because of the impossibility of immediate control of production the only point at which prices can be hoped to be sustained is in the markets. But, such a program can not be carried forward indefinitely and like industry, farm production must be controlled if prices are to be maintained at profitable levels. It may be safely said that in almost every product that is controlled, which means manufactured articles, production has been running behind consumption since the depression started, and thereby gradually nearing a balance between supply and demand. This in turn means that surpluses of manufactured products are gradually disappearing and a proper balance between supply and demand is being reached. Until another orgy of overproduction in manufactured products is upon us, profitable prices will be sustained as soon as the balance between supply and demand is reached. A great deal has been said about the overproduction of farm products, but don't lose sight of the fact that this same condition existed in almost every manufactured product....In this process it may develop that sharp reductions in any crop shall not become necessary, but we should keep the fundamental soundness of controlled production in mind and strive to balance the supply and demand of farm products and be as nearly as possible in a position to maintain this balance...."

French
Wheat
Prices

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 5 says: "France is a country in which the wheat grower is happy because prices are advancing in defiance of the economic law which states that wheat prices are determined in world markets. France, however, by a system of import duties and export subsidies has taken excellent care to see that the influence of world factors shall be excluded from the markets in which her wheat is sold. The present advances are due, in fact, to a combination of circumstances, partly accidental and partly the result of governmental policy that has recently brought about a 25 per cent advance in wheat prices, while catastrophic declines were being registered in the United States and other countries. For a time French farmers were also complaining of the depressed state of the wheat market, after a year of exceptionally good harvests, with large surpluses stored in the country. Due to pressure from the agrarian interests, the import duty on wheat was raised sharply this spring to a prohibitive level, while simultaneously export bounties were voted which resulted in the reduction of stocks on hand. Since then, nature has joined hands with the Government to make wheat still dearer to the French consumer. Rains and destructive storms have cut down the current crop yields so that the price of wheat has begun to soar in anticipation of future shortage. It is now a matter of anxiety to know what is to happen to the consumer if he should be forced eventually to pay a price higher by the full amount of the excessive import duties. Le Temps points out that scarcity of wheat has been further accentuated by the speculative withholding of already inadequate domestic stocks in the hopes of still higher prices later on. It is therefore possible that the French masses may eventually be compelled to pay a price for bread determined by wheat prices diverging from world market prices by the full amount of French import duties plus freight charges. In that event they may cease to feel glad that their farmers have been protected against the losses that have overtaken the producers of exporting countries unable to protect their agriculture against the pressure of world excess supplies..."

Texas Soil
and Water
Conservation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 12 says: "Recently representatives from Texas (twenty-six of them), Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, met at the A. and M. College Stillwater, Oklahoma, to discuss the most important subject of soil and water conservation. As representatives from each State presented their problems and told of the progress made, it became more and more apparent that Texas and Oklahoma are the two leading States in the Union in the development of constructive programs. More than 600,000 acres were terraced in Texas in 1929 while in Oklahoma, a much smaller State, 170,000 were thus protected. It was surprising to many that soil and moisture conservation work in such States as Kansas and Missouri has made so little progress in face of the fact that specialists agree that erosion is annually destroying thousands of acres...It is gratifying to know that our Extension Services in the Southwest have taken the lead in soil and moisture conservation work, and that they were the first to appreciate the importance of giving these problems attention. The work in the Southwest has made such progress that it is no longer necessary to prove to a farmer that his fields need terracing...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for August 2 says: "While demand has lessened somewhat this week, prices are firmly maintained, with choicest fine wools against the buyer. Manufacturers evidently consider the outlook for the manufactured fabric more encouraging than for some time. Later openings of staple lightweight lines by the independent mills indicate that prices are being figured very closely this year and it would seem that the turn in the tide of good business for the wool manufacturers has come at last. Demand favors chiefly the finer wools, but there is a broadening demand for the lower qualities. Topmakers are reporting a little more inquiry this week. Woolen wools still are slow of sale, although some sampling is being done. The foreign markets are generally passing through the period of midsummer dullness. The Liverpool East India sales recorded a general decline in values over the close of the preceding series of 10 per cent."

World Population

The world's population is growing. Recently it passed the two billion mark, according to figures collected at the International Statistical Institute at The Hague. One of every twenty persons in the world is an inhabitant of the United States, the figures show.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 5.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50-\$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50-\$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75-\$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.75-\$7.25; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75-\$9.50; light weights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-\$9.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.25-\$9.40. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75-\$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50-\$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 93 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 89 to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 82 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 79 to 81¢; No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 89¢; No.3 yellow corn, Minneapolis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 87 to 90¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 38¢; Minneapolis 35 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 36 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 37 to 39¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.50 per barrel in city markets. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meat cantaloupes \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard 45's in New York City; California Salmon Tints \$2.75-\$3 in a few cities. Georgia Elberta peaches brought \$2-\$3 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.50 in the East; Belles \$1.50-\$3. Massachusetts yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.40 per 100 pounds sacked in the East; Japanese Sets \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 12.06¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.55¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 12.64¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 12.69¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 31

Section 1

August 7, 1930.

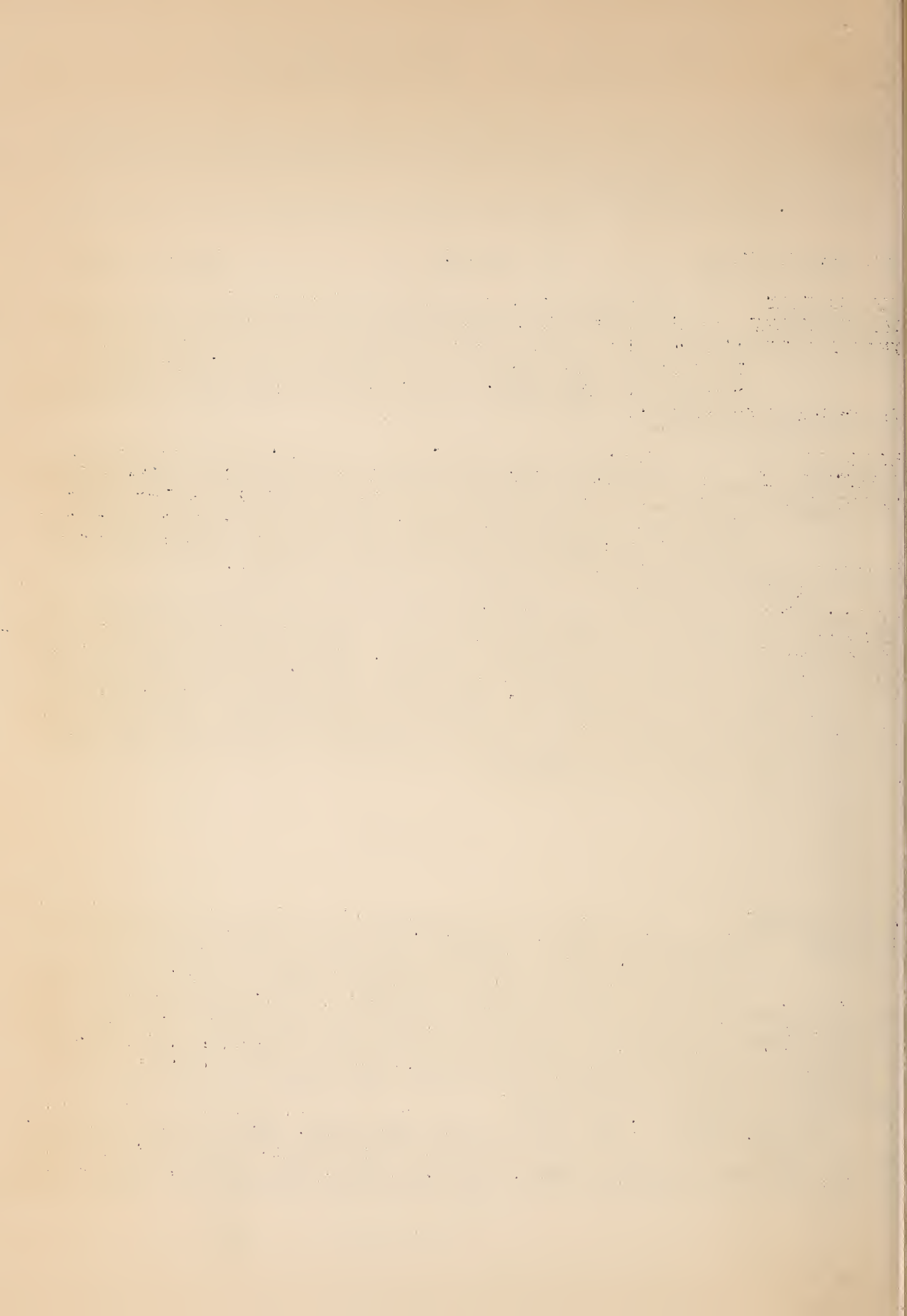
THE SECRETARY RETURNS TO HEAD DROUGHT STUDY The press to-day states that Secretary Hyde, who has been speaking in the West in the interest of the wheat acreage reduction campaign, has canceled his engagements and started back to Washington to take charge of the detailed study the President has requested the Department of Agriculture to make into the effects of the prolonged dry weather.

BARNES ON GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE Discussing the relationship of Government to agriculture, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday that "undue emphasis on the traditional item of wheat and bread alone diverts more productive effort from more important channels of farm aid," according to the press to-day.

"Advice and guidance to cooperative minded growers, leading to their voluntary association under their own resources and with good business management, is a real and sound service to agriculture," he said. Such associations, he contended, particularly in the fields of perishable products, animal products, and dairy and poultry products, working in generous competition with private facilities serving growers who have not a conviction for cooperative organizations, "could avoid the destruction of daily markets by the impact of uncontrolled gluts and would reflect more clearly in the rise of the aggregate buying power of agriculture than would accrue from any possible wheat advance."

AT WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE In a report of proceedings at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., yesterday, the press to-day reports that Professor Willard T. Thorp of Amherst College told the round table on "Recent Economic Changes in Europe" that the possibility of controlling economic changes would be greatly advanced if statistical progress in the next five years is as rapid as it has been in the last five years. The collection of statistical information has improved in the last five years, he said, because of the great increase in business since the war and because there has been considerable money available for that work.

Professor Edwin F. Gay, leader of the round table, said he expected soon to see more comprehensive statistics on costs of production. Business men, he added, were more and more inclined to publicly discuss their costs of production, even in the "holy of holies" industries where such things were generally kept rather secret.



Section 2

Freight
Rates

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for July 17 says: "In pointing to an increase in freight rates as a favorable influence, it seems at first glance that one is going to considerable extremes in an effort to paint the clouds with sunshine. But we have it upon the word of R. D. Springer, Sioux Falls traffic commissioner and South Dakota's foremost authority on freight rates, that the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission places this city in an improved competitive position. In the past, Sioux Falls jobbers, wholesalers and others have suffered due to an unfair advantage to Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul in the system of freight rates. The new ruling changes this and places Sioux Falls on a basis similar to that of the other cities. The result is rate equality for which this city has been fighting vigorously. Relative freight rates can make or break cities. An advantage of consequence on transportation charges has a vital influence upon many competitive activities. Jobbers and wholesalers, surveying the field with a view to the placing of new plants, give careful consideration to the freight rate structure. These charges mean much to them and their plants are situated in accordance with their findings. Sioux Falls has been handicapped in the past due to its unfavorable position. The commission's recent decision, as Mr. Springer explains, removes this handicap."

Goiter-
Defeating
Vegeta-
bles

M. Bishop Alexander is the author of "Vegetables That Defeat Goiter" in Scientific American for August. He says in part: "'Iodine.' This word stands out prominently on the labels attached to shipments of fresh and canned vegetables from the State of South Carolina to all parts of the Nation. We are frankly puzzled. What does it mean? Why iodine? The answer is found in the wording on the label. We scan it closely and find thereon the statement that: 'South Carolina fruits, vegetables, and milk naturally contain sufficient iodine to provide for the requirements of nutrition.' The explanation of the answer and its importance is readily seen in the authoritative statement from scientific and medical sources that all animals require certain amounts of iodine to prevent goiter. The importance of the discovery and announcement that South Carolina grown products contain iodine, which in proper quantities is a goiter preventative and cure, is further indicated by the following official statement: 'There are 30 million persons in the United States who have an iodine deficiency and two thirds of the States are in the iodine deficiency area.' Doctor Weston, a prominent physician and baby specialist of Columbia, is credited with discovering and calling attention to the mineral value of South Carolina grown products. Observing in his practice that goiter was exceedingly rare in South Carolina and being familiar with the work of American and European investigators on the relationship of iodine to this malady, he conceived the idea early in 1923 that the foods grown and consumed in South Carolina must be responsible for the very low percentage of goiter in that State. He discussed this idea with several of his friends and finally prevailed on the General Assembly of the State to provide for a commission to study the mineral elements in foods grown or produced in the State. Thus came into being the South Carolina Food Research Commission. This commission consists of Dr. D.M. Douglas, president of the University of South Carolina, Dr. E. W. Sikes,

president of Clemson College, Dr. Robert Wilson, dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Dr. J. A. Hayne, secretary of the State Board of Health, and two others: Doctor Weston, who acts as chairman, and Dr. R. R. Walker, secretary, appointed by the Governor. The South Carolina Food Research Commission established its laboratory in affiliation with the State Medical College at Charleston and under direction of Dr. Roe E. Remington, who was called from the University of Minnesota to take charge of this important work...."

Grading of
Products

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for July 26 says: "Some of the pending problems in agriculture are caused by quantity or surplus production, but up to date there have been no such problems in the case of quality production. There never seems to be any surplus in the very best quality of any particular product. Curiously, too, the lower grades of such products pay most of the sacrifice in price when there is a surplus. In the case of practically all farm commodities, there is entirely too great a price range between the lower grades and the highest grades, this excess range being caused by the fact that American farmers have not thus far paid enough attention to proper grading....Our Canadian neighbors have been paying a great deal of attention to the proper grading of farm products during recent years and they are apparently reaping the reward for this practice. Several years ago grades were established in Canada on grains, cereal grains, eggs, bacon, cheese, and apples. In 1918 when the work was first started in improving the quality of Canadian eggs, the per capita consumption was from 15 to 16 dozen per year. Since that time the consumption per capita has been raised to over 30 dozen, the production more than doubled, and the export trade has practically disappeared for lack of supplies...."

Meat Con-
sumption

"Meat consumption in the United States has kept approximately pace with population growth during the last twenty-five years," says a pamphlet on "National Meat Consumption and Population Growth," which has just been issued by Armour's Livestock Bureau. "This is true in spite of the fact that total meat production in this country has failed to maintain a proportionate gain. Average annual per capita meat consumption to-day--in 1929 it was 136.8 pounds--is just about the same as thirty years ago. Population, meanwhile, has increased about 60 per cent and the total of meat consumed has gained nearly the same percentage. On the other hand, in spite of increased efficiency in the livestock industry, due to better breeding and earlier marketing, total meat production has failed to keep pace and now stands at a point only about 40 per cent above that of 1900. So far, imports of meat have been negligible and consumption has been maintained at the same per capita level through the gradual reduction in our exports, which have declined from approximately 10 per cent in 1900 and 14 per cent during the war, to little more than 1 per cent of total domestic production. It does not seem probable that the United States with its vast resources for livestock production will have to depend on other countries for its supplies, according to a recent study of trends in national meat consumption and population growth. Nevertheless, there is a basis for optimism regarding the future of the livestock industry and apparently the United States will soon be able to consume, at good prices, all meat produced here."

Wheat as

Cattle Feed

An editorial in The Montana Farmer and Stockman says: "There are two methods by which, in our opinion, farmers may improve wheat prices substantially. One is to store wheat, and the other is to feed some of the crop to livestock. Obviously the second method is dependent upon the first. Experiments show that at the present price levels for corn, wheat and livestock, wheat may be fed profitably to livestock. It is practically equal pound for pound to corn for hogs, and has been fed successfully as a part of the ration for dairy cows, beef cattle and poultry. Indications are that the corn crop of the Middle West may be measurably affected by dry weather, thus indicating a possible shortage and higher price for that crop which will make wheat at present prices all the more valuable as a livestock feed. Every bushel of wheat fed diminishes by that amount the surplus of wheat and improves its price position. Should damage to the corn crop be very severe, our large wheat yield in Nebraska might easily be converted into much more value than its present price reflects. It may make possible the raising and feeding of the normal amount of livestock, which might otherwise have to be sacrificed with a shortage of feed. Moreover, it will afford farmers in the winter wheat territory, who are often handicapped in raising and feeding livestock because of the uncertain yields of corn, to do so this year. Possibly farmers in those sections could profitably feed some wheat to livestock every year. More encouragement might well be given to feeding wheat all over the winter wheat belt. In our opinion, the feeding of a substantial amount of wheat with a favorable price relationship between it and livestock would correct at an early date the low price situation."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "This is no time for alarmist talk as to the possible effect of the drought. Unquestionably the situation is potentially serious almost everywhere in the United States, but even average rainfall in August and September will make possible a reasonably satisfactory harvest and the mere fact that rainfall has been subnormal so far this year is a good basis for anticipating average precipitation for the rest of the year. Nature always balances her accounts in the end. Preliminary estimates made by the Department of Agriculture indicate that with average rainfall for this month and next there will be better than average feed-grain crops in New England and part of the Southeastern States, including North and South Carolina and the mountain regions, average crops in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska and somewhat less than average crops in the Southwestern States. Unless the drought extends into September, four-fifths of an average feed-grain crop is expected in parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama and three-quarters of a full crop in the lands lying directly in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys and Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. Moreover, such crops as potatoes, tomatoes, onions, lettuce and cabbage promise to be larger than last year if rain falls generally within the next few days. The present situation seems the more serious in that the United States is not accustomed to meteorological abnormalities. The drought can not last forever. The country does not face the prospect of starvation. Without minimizing the potential seriousness of the situation, it would be well if a more optimistic sentiment prevailed."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 6.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.60 to \$9.50; light weights (140-160 lbs.); good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 99 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 red winter, Chicago 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96 ϕ ; St. Louis 95 to 96 ϕ ; Kansas City 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 93 to 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ ϕ ; Kansas City 84 to 87 ϕ ; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis, 92 to 93 ϕ ; Kansas City 94 to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ ϕ ; Minneapolis 97 to 98 ϕ ; Kansas City 95 to 98 ϕ ; No.3 white oats, Chicago 40 to 43 ϕ ; Minneapolis 39 to 40 ϕ ; Kansas City 41 to 43 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 ϕ ; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; 90 score, 36 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; Single Daisies, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; Young Americas, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ .

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 12.18 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.49 ϕ . New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.77 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 12.79 ϕ .

Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.60-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tint and Pink Meat cantaloupes brought \$1-\$1.75 per standard 45's in the East. California Salmon Tints \$2-\$3.75 in city markets. North and South Carolina Elberta peaches \$1.50-\$2.75 per six-basket carriers and bushel baskets, medium to large sizes in eastern cities. Georgia Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.25 in the East. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average brought \$225-\$350 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$45-\$100 and Thurmond Grays \$50-\$100 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 32

Section 1

August 8, 1930.

FEDERAL

DROUGHT AID

Secretary Hyde announced yesterday that on the suggestion of President Hoover, questionnaires would be sent to all farmers in the drought area, requesting estimates of their losses. Shortly after Mr. Hyde conferred with the President, the latter was told by C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, that the drought would result in wiping out the large wheat surplus, and would thus permit farmers to start next year in better shape. (Press, Aug. 8.)

A second report says: "With reports of acute distress in the drought-stricken areas of the Middle West accumulating from hour to hour, three administrative departments and the Federal Farm Board swung into action yesterday in an effort to render prompt assistance to the farm communities upon which the full force of the unprecedented disaster has fallen. Although the relief drive centered in the Department of Agriculture, with Secretary Hyde arriving at his office to take personal charge of a county-by-county survey to determine the extent of the suffering, the first positive steps toward succoring farm families in their distress came from the War Department. This action took the form of orders from Secretary Hurley, directing Maj.-Gen. Dennis Nolan, commanding the Fifth Corps Area, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, to put all available Army equipment into service in hauling water for rural communities whose sources of drinking water have dried up....While the War Department was ordering this move to bring immediate relief to families threatened with a water famine, the Federal Farm Board and the Treasury were busy with plans for extending long-term credits to communities where farmers have had their immediate resources wiped out by the prolonged absence of rain. The Farm Board's credit program took definite form in a proposal to sell wheat for feeding livestock on long-term credits, provided business men and farmers would form local corporations to guarantee the notes. A statement from the board explained that under the law it was powerless to give away its resources, but that it was authorized to exercise the utmost liberality in the matter of loans...."

DROUGHT AND

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in Maryland faces a cut of 50 per cent because of the drought, according to Associated Press dispatches from Baltimore to-day. Thousands of cows in Maryland herds have not had adequate pasturage for four weeks. The milk supply of Baltimore has been cut from 85,000 gallons daily to 50,000 according to Wallace Heaps, secretary of the Maryland Dairymen's Association.

New York reported a milk reduction of more than 11 per cent, and a price increase of 1 cent per quart, assessed as a relief measure for dairy farmers whose pastures have been ruined by heat and drought.

BRITAIN REFUSES

TO LIFT APPLE BAN

The British Government has informed the State Department that it can not lift the embargo on American apples imposed by a recent order because of alleged infection with a fruit fly, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In the note Great Britain took the position that while less infection had been found since the Department of Agriculture undertook some months ago to inspect all apples shipped and to give certificates of inspection, the British authorities did not dare take the risk of importing the pest...."

Section 2

New York
Farm Plan

An editorial in The Baltimore Sun of August 5 says: "Governor Roosevelt of New York announces a plan to examine those contemplating careers as farmers in the Empire State. The idea...is to aid them by a study of their qualifications and resources toward branches of farm production in which they seem to have some chance of success. In so far as it is merely a form of practical education, and that is what the New York 'examination' for farmers appears to be, it seems to point in the direction of an important phase of farm relief. In Washington the Federal Farm Board is concerning itself primarily with agricultural marketing questions of world, and sometimes, it seems, of almost cosmic scope. Consequently, it has no time to devote to the question of adjusting the individual farmer to the individual requirements of particular types of farm production--under what are always somewhat distinctive circumstances. And yet this handling of the individual equation in agriculture has a very vital bearing on the possibilities of farm relief on a national scale. In cooperation with agricultural schools and organizations of farmers it seems as though there are possibilities of important accomplishment through State and local endeavors to rationalize farming at the bottom as well as at the top. In that connection the New York 'examination' plan seems to be a step in the right direction."

Norwegian
Canned
Goods

The Swedish-American Trade Journal for July states that a meeting was held at the Bergen Stock Exchange recently to discuss the possibility of collaboration between fifteen factories in the Norwegian canned goods industry with the intention of further invading the American market. It is proposed to establish a joint sales office in New York to push exports despite tariff restrictions.

Poultry in
Britain

Country Life (London) for July 26 says: "The extraordinary interest taken in poultry farming finds remarkable proof in the fourth World's Poultry Congress, which is being held at the Crystal Palace this week...The success which has attended their efforts can be judged by the fact that the accommodation provided for poultry from all parts of the world is fully occupied, and that, even though the space allotted for commercial exhibits was twice extended, it has proved inadequate... Actually one of the remarkable things emphasized at the Congress is that Britain and Germany are practically the only countries of note which are not engaged in the export trade, so far as eggs and table birds are concerned. The exporting countries have profited greatly from the information made available at previous Congresses. Modern conditions and requirements have been studied, research institutes have been established, with the result that such countries as Poland, Greece and Bulgaria find Great Britain one of their best clients for poultry produce. It is with regard to facts of this character that the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has decided to issue the following message concerning the congress to the citizens of this country: 'Here is a picture of the effort that the world is making to expand the poultry industry. Here are the countries that are making a vast profit out of the business. Here we stand with nearly two million people out of work, with ample room for poultry farms. We have a market at our door, a perennial demand for eggs and birds, and in spite of this we are one of the very few countries of the world that are unable to supply their

own needs. This world gathering illustrates not only a world effort but the part we are taking in it. From every viewpoint it is necessary that the home effort, great thought it undoubtedly is, should be doubled; that we should achieve self-support; that we should join the ranks of the exporters and take full advantage of the fact that we have some of the best stock in the world. Where horses and cattle, sheep and pigs are concerned, the national supremacy is well-nigh unchallenged. Why should we not do as much with the small livestock as we have done with the large.' Much has been done to bring home to agriculturists what is expected of them. Over 20,000,000 pounds annually goes out from this country to pay for imported eggs and table birds. The soil, climate and natural conditions are entirely favorable for poultry-farming in this country, and it only remains for farmers to realize this simple fact..."

Russian Farm
Incomes

Walter Duranty, writing from Moscow to the New York Times of July 30, says: "One of the most important problems now facing the Soviet is the apportionment in money and in kind among the members of the agricultural collectives which vary in type from the 100 per cent 'commune' to the loosest sort of organization for working the land jointly. In the communes, which are the rarest, though from the Bolshevik viewpoint the highest form of collectives there is little difficulty. The members share everything equally irrespective of the contribution in cattle or tools which they made at the beginning and the only distinction is the extra food allowance for large families. The commonest form, the artel, which is advocated by the authorities at present as a step towards the commune, implies collective ownership of the land, cattle, machinery, tools, buildings, and so forth, but there has been considerable uncertainty as to just how income is to be distributed. The agricultural Commissariat and the Collective Farm Board have just issued instructions on how the distribution is to be carried out....Thus, it is laid down that distribution is based on 'the quantitative and qualitative nature of the work done.' In other words, hard working members are to be rewarded. Secondly, the distribution is to be by families--of course with an extra food allowance for numerous children--but not by units....Thirdly, 5 per cent of the total production is to be set aside to compensate those members who pooled a larger amount of cattle, machines and so forth, than the others. This will encourage the 'middle peasant,' and if decided upon earlier would have done much to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle by the peasants, who preferred to kill or sell them to putting them in a general 'pool' on equal terms with their poorer fellow-members. Finally, instructions have been announced that the winter grain produced by peasants who joined the collectives last spring shall remain at the sowers' disposal..."

Wheat as
Livestock
Feed

An editorial in Michigan Farmer for July 26 says: "The farm price of wheat is at a point where farmers can afford to consider its use for feeding. In Illinois farmers are holding on to their old corn with the price at above 70 cents for 56 pounds, while Kansas farmers are rushing their wheat to the market with the price at 55 cents for 60 pounds. Since Michigan feeders usually buy corn, the wise thing to do is to substitute wheat which they can purchase at a lower price per

pound than good corn. Also wheat can be had in time to prepare hogs for the August and September market when hog prices are usually at their best. In the nineties when wheat was selling at 48 cents per bushel one central Michigan farmer bought wheat of a neighbor at the above price, fed it to his hogs and realized ninety cents for the wheat. At the present range of prices for hogs and wheat it will pay to feed wheat to them."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times for August 2 says: "When one reads the 'Annotated List of the Important North American Forest Insects' compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the wonder is that any trees are left. There are the tree-killing bark beetles that destroy yearly six billion feet of lumber valued at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. But from a money standpoint the toll taken by the insects that destroy wood products, from the green tree to the finished seasoned product, is even greater. Then there are still others whose likes and dislikes have to be considered in forest administration--which means the battle of the trees with their inveterate enemies. They seem to take a malicious pleasure in preventing the reproduction of trees desirable from the human point of view and in increasing the percentage of the undesirable. They even affect the rate of growth of some, and seem sometimes to be in collusion with fire to augment its ill effects--allies of the bramble, which the trees in the earliest scriptural fable chose to rule over them and which later set the whole forest on fire. Man has come as the friend of the trees in their passive resistance to the insect hosts. He has invited other insects to prey upon those which are most destructive, and has even spread epidemic diseases among them. President Lowell of Harvard University, in conferring an honorary degree upon a 'profound student of insects,' said that 'they also' manage their complex community life without the use of reason. An eminent entomologist not long ago expressed the view that insects might win out unless man bestirred himself, for, though they be without reason, there is a pleasant theory that they lost it by ordering their life so effectively as to dispense with the need of it....Till man, the fire-bringer, came, the forests seem to have held their own against the Lilliputian invaders. But they now need all the help that man can give that their benign shadows may not leave our land."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 7.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; hogs, heavy weight (250 to 350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.55; light weights (140 to 160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.70; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.40 (soft and oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs; Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 96 1/8 to 99 1/8¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 97 to 98 1/2¢; St. Louis 96 to 97¢; Kansas City 89 1/2 to 93¢; No.2 hard winter (not of protein basis) Chicago 96 to 98¢; Kansas City 85 to 88¢; No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 90 to 91¢; Kansas City 97 to 98¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago \$1.02; Minneapolis 95 to 96¢; Kansas City 98¢ to \$1; No.3 white oats, Chicago 41 to 43¢; Minneapolis 37 1/2 to 38 3/4¢; Kansas City 42 to 44¢.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.65 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. northern and central New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked cobbles \$1.85-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. East Shore Virginia and Maryland cobbles \$2-\$3.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$2-\$3 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in terminal markets. North and South Carolina Elbertas \$2-\$2.75 in the East. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average \$1.95-\$3.70 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles and Thurmond Grays \$50-\$125 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$3.75 per standard 45's in city markets; Hales Best \$1.35-\$1.65 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1-\$1.75 in the East; 13 and 14 inch heads fair \$1-\$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Maryland points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points to 12.38¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.90¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 12.96¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 1/2¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢ to 19 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 18 1/4¢ to 18 1/2¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

[illegible]

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 33

Section 1

August 9, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT

President Hoover yesterday issued the following statement:

CALLS DROUGHT

"As a result of conferences of the last few days which embrace the

RELIEF PARLEY

Cabinet, members of the Farm Board and the Farm Loan Board, together with Presidents Thompson, Taber and Huff of the farm organizations, I have decided to ask the Governors of the States most

acutely affected by the drought to meet with us in Washington next Thursday in order to consider definite plans for organization of relief. Such organization will need first to be undertaken by the States and through them the counties with whom the various Federal agencies can cooperate.

"I now have the preliminary survey of the Department of Agriculture of the situation as of August 1. It shows that the shortage of animal feed crops is most acute in southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern West Virginia and northern Virginia, with spots of less dimensions in Montana, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska--the latter three States being the less acutely affected. I shall ask the Governors of those States to attend. The feed crops in some other States are also reduced, the amount of ultimate reduction depending upon rain during the next two weeks. It may develop that we shall need to ask the Governors of one or two other States also to attend....

"Secretary Hyde has instructed the county agents to make a further, more searching and definite report upon the later progress of the drought and the nature of the relief that will be necessary in the different counties. We are in hopes that we shall have this information in hand ready for the meeting of the Governors. The situation is one to cause a great deal of concern, but it must be borne in mind that the drought has mainly affected animal feed, the bulk of the direct human food production of the country being abundantly in hand. Nevertheless, there will be a great deal of privation among families in the drought areas due to the loss of income and the financial difficulties imposed upon them to carry their animals over the winter..."

FARM LOAN BOARD

President Hoover announced yesterday that he had reappointed

REAPPOINTMENT

Floyd R. Harrison of Virginia as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Mr. Harrison was first appointed to the board in 1927. (Press, Aug. 9.)

GEORGIA TOBACCO

DEAL

An Atlanta dispatch August 7 states that Georgia tobacco

growers August 6 abandoned efforts to get relief from reported

below-production-cost prices through the medium of the South

Carolina cooperatives. The report says: "Dispatches from several

markets in the bright leaf belt indicated a steady improvement in prices with a better quality being offered. The decision to end negotiations with South Carolina cooperatives came in a telegram from Savannah, which said the representatives of Georgia growers would not go to Florence, S.C., for a conference with cooperative officials. The announcement was made by the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the Southeastern Agricultural Products Cooperatives Consolidated, a farmer organization..."

Section 2

Bankers to Aid Cuban Sugar The New York Times to-day says: "With the support of powerful Wall Street and Canadian banking interests, a determined effort will be made to extricate the Cuban sugar industry from its present acute position. Thomas L. Chadbourne of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, announced last night that representatives of the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada, Hayden, Stone & Co., executives of American-owned companies having production in Cuba, and representatives of Cuban-owned estates, had formed a committee to 'find and apply remedies for the present deplorable situation.'...One of the chief problems faced by the committee is that of finding a means to handle carry-overs of sugar from one season to the next. The committee will also work on the problem of bringing production and consumption into an approximate balance. Heretofore all efforts to effect an arrangement with other large producing countries for the restriction of production have failed. ..."

Beet Growers' Association S. R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board stated in an address over the radio August 8 that delegate representatives from seventeen States in which sugar beets are grown met in Denver last Saturday, August 2, and organized the National Beet Growers' Association. As in other cases in which agricultural commodity cooperatives have organized nationally, the meeting was held under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board. The new association will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and meets the requirements of the agricultural marketing act as a bargaining association owned and controlled by growers. Directors from sixteen districts were elected. Mr. McKelvie called attention to the fact the production of sugar beets in this country represents over 800,000 acres of land used for that purpose and hundreds of thousands of people are engaged either in growing beets or processing them. The purpose of the new organization is to encourage better method of production and distribution.

Georgia Offers Free Pastures A Macon dispatch to-day says: "Lincoln McConnell, manager of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed President Hoover yesterday in behalf of landowners in the Macon area offering free pastures for cattle from the Middle West and other sections stricken seriously with drought. Mr. McConnell said the offer applied especially to stock raisers in Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, where the drought was felt most seriously. He pointed out that grass and water were plentiful in this territory and that provisions could be made for grazing several thousand head of livestock for eleven months of the year."

Paris Nitrate Conference A Paris dispatch to the press of August 6 states that full agreement on all the principal points at issue has now been reached at Paris at conferences of delegates of European synthetic nitrate producers and the cartel for which broad outlines were laid down last week-end may be considered as completed. It includes Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Italy, France and Czechoslovakia. Negotiations for the formation of a world nitrate trust--one of the most powerful industrial combines ever attempted--are expected to begin in Paris as soon as official representatives are appointed by the Chilean natural nitrates groups.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 6.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice, \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.85 to \$9.70; light lights (140-160 lbs. good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $97\frac{1}{4}$ to $\$1.00\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 red winter, Chicago $96\frac{1}{4}$ to $98\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 94ϕ to 95ϕ ; Kansas City, 89ϕ to 92ϕ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 96ϕ to 98ϕ ; Kansas City 86ϕ to 88ϕ ; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $88\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $90\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 96ϕ to 99ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $\$1.02\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis $93\frac{1}{2}$ to $94\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 98ϕ to $\$1.01$; No.3 white oats Chicago $40\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $42\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $37\frac{5}{8}$ to $38\frac{5}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 43 to 44ϕ .

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 65 points to 11.73¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 17.68¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 64 points to 12.32¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 69 points to 12.31¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.60 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; top of \$1.90 in Pittsburgh; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$2.50-\$3 per cloth top barrel in the East. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobbler \$1.85-\$2.10 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, brought \$250-\$400 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$50-\$125 f.o.b. and Thurmond Grays \$75-\$150 f.o.b. Macon, Ga. Georgia Elberta peaches \$2-\$3.25 per six-basket carriers and bushel baskets in consuming centers; North and South Carolina Elbertas, medium to large sizes, \$2-\$3 in city markets. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.25-\$4 per standard 45's in eastern cities; Hales Best mostly \$1.75 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats 75¢-\$2. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

REPORT
ON THE PROGRESS OF THE
WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The work of the Department during the year 1900 has been characterized by a steady and continuous progress in all the various branches of the service. The most important of the work done during the year has been the completion of the Census of the United States, which was taken on the 1st of January, 1900. This census was the first taken since 1880, and it was the most complete and accurate ever taken. It was the result of the efforts of the Census Bureau, which was organized in 1847, and of the various State and local authorities who assisted it. The census was taken in every part of the United States, and it gave a complete and accurate picture of the population of the country at that time. The results of the census were published in a series of reports, which were distributed to the various State and local authorities. These reports were of great value to the various State and local authorities, and they were also of great value to the general public. The census was a great success, and it was the result of the efforts of the Census Bureau and of the various State and local authorities who assisted it. The work of the Department during the year 1900 has been characterized by a steady and continuous progress in all the various branches of the service. The most important of the work done during the year has been the completion of the Census of the United States, which was taken on the 1st of January, 1900. This census was the first taken since 1880, and it was the most complete and accurate ever taken. It was the result of the efforts of the Census Bureau, which was organized in 1847, and of the various State and local authorities who assisted it. The census was taken in every part of the United States, and it gave a complete and accurate picture of the population of the country at that time. The results of the census were published in a series of reports, which were distributed to the various State and local authorities. These reports were of great value to the various State and local authorities, and they were also of great value to the general public. The census was a great success, and it was the result of the efforts of the Census Bureau and of the various State and local authorities who assisted it.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 34

Section 1

August 11, 1930.

THE DROUGHT SITUATION

The Associated Press of August 10 reports: "The helping hand of the Federal Government and the Nation's railroads reached out on Saturday to assist the drought-stricken farmers with reduced freight rates as President Hoover and the American Red Cross kept constant tab on the situation with a view to extending further relief. The first concrete step to aid the 1,000,000 farm families in the most seriously affected areas in a dozen States was taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In a special order it notified railroads they could place in effect immediately reduced rates on live-stock, feeds and water without observing the provisions of the transportation act. President Hoover late in the day conferred at his Rapidan River lodge in Virginia with Secretary Hyde and James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and was in constant touch with the White House by telephone.

"The Agriculture Secretary and Mr. Stone were called to the camp by Mr. Hoover for a discussion of latest developments. Mr. Hyde took with him latest reports on the situation from county agents in the drought regions, while Mr. Stone was prepared to give the President a first hand picture of conditions in Kentucky, southern Indiana and southern Ohio.

"Meanwhile, messages of acceptance of President Hoover's invitation to a conference of governors of the drought-stricken States at Washington, D.C., next Thursday began reaching the White House. Three of the twelve governors invited--Reed, Kansas; Parnell, Arkansas, and Cooper, Ohio--had replied during the day and the others were expected to follow over the week end. Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board, notified Washington from Caldwell, Idaho, that he was hurrying here by train and airplane to attend the White House conference.

"In a statement before his departure for the Hoover camp, Secretary Hyde said the economic effects of the drought emphasized the benefits that might be attained by the organization of farmers to control crops. He added, however, he did not share the feeling 'that this terrible drought is a blessing to American agriculture, either in disguise or in any guise.'..."

"The press this morning reports: "President Hoover will put direct responsibility for administering relief and rehabilitation in the drought parched areas on an organization made up of local authorities and citizens which will be backed by the American Red Cross and the available credit facilities of the Federal Government....The President will take no further steps until he returns to the White House to-day and receives the final detailed reports which the Department of Agriculture is gathering from its county agents in the drought area..."

WORLD NITRATE AGREEMENT

A Berlin dispatch August 10 states that an international agreement between the producers of natural and synthetic nitrates, which covers every part of the globe except the United States and deals mainly with price-fixing, has been signed at Berlin between the Chilean interests and the German Synthetic Nitrate Syndicate, which acted on behalf of all the European producers of the synthetic product. The agreement is to run for one year.

Section 2

American Livestock Experts To Russia An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for August 9 says: "The Russians work fast. A month ago, Guy Bush, our livestock editor, was peacefully working on the Iowa record of performance for swine, without any thought of going to Russia. To-day, he is on the Atlantic Ocean and in another month he will be showing the Russians how to raise hogs. The Russians will learn a lot from Guy, because he has studied many phases of the hog business more carefully than any other man in the Corn Belt. He has measured hundreds of hogs before they were slaughtered, and then has checked the cut-out value against the previous impression. More than any other man, he has pushed the record of performance for swine as a project of fundamental scientific value. In all things, he has worked quietly but effectively, and has earned for himself a host of friends. These friends will wish him well, and hope for his safe return a year hence."

Australian Affairs A Melbourne dispatch August 8 says: "Australia's domestic affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. Unemployment has reached the unexampled total of 180,000, roughly one-tenth of the total number employed last year. In addition it is estimated that half the people who have reached the age of 60--roughly another 180,000--are living on Government charity at a cost of \$57,000,000 yearly, while the bill for war pensioners is mounting to \$5,000,000 a year...."

Business Outlook The past month has brought further readjustment in industries and in the price structure, as well as a more optimistic feeling as to the business outlook even though there is little tangible evidence that the expected recovery has yet got under way, says the business review of the current American Bankers Association Journal. "July and August are normally less active months than those of the spring and autumn, and it is therefore not surprising that curtailment for vacations and inventories should be somewhat more marked this year than usual," the review says. Corporate earnings for the first half year are admittedly unfavorable, but no more than generally anticipated, and they will soon be history. The present part-time schedules of production are little out of the ordinary for the hot-weather season in good years and bad. The concurrent lowering of the commodity price level and the working down of excess merchandise stocks is creating a strong statistical position in a host of industries..."

Cuban Coffee Tariff A Havana dispatch to the press of August 8 says: "Within the next two weeks the Cuban technical tariff commission will take a definite stand on the Cuban coffee problem, recommending to President Gerardo Machado an increase in the tariff that regulates the duty paid on the importation of this product from other countries, especially Brazil and Porto Rico...."

Institute of Public Affairs The press of August 9 quotes from Charlottesville, Va.: "The stimulation of rural industries occupied the round table on country life questions conducted by Dr. C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture. While Wheeler McMilland, associate editor of The Country Home, advocated further research to obtain facts regarding available raw materials of industrial value in rural communities, Joseph Syde Pratt, consulting engineer of Chapel Hill, N.C., enumerated

various industries such as cheese factories, canning factories, certain wood-using industries and woolen mills as exceptionally suited to rural environment and cooperative ownership and also advocated the establishment on a cooperative basis by farmers of community power companies..."

New York The New York Times of August 9 reports: "County Judge Frank F. Milk Viola- Adel in Long Island City August 8 ordered Harry Danziger, confessed tions go-between in the 1926-27 milk scandal, to cease his activities in the cheese business and enjoined him from engaging in the milk business or any of its allied industries. The decision of Judge Adel came as the result of a hearing several weeks ago of a parole violation charge lodged against Danziger who is under a suspended sentence. The hearing developed that Danziger was associated with the Pickrodt Cheese Company of Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. "

Southern An editorial in The New York Times for July 30 says: "Reckon- Growth ing by geographical sections, it is the South that has seemingly furnished the most sensational figures of population growth in the 1930 census. California is an isolated instance in the Far West, and Michigan is an exception in its own zone. But the South can point in three directions, to Florida, with a gain of 51 per cent; Texas, with a gain of 24.6 per cent, and North Carolina, with one almost as large. Even more impressive are the figures from the cities and towns. Whereas Los Angeles is an exception on the coast, the South has a long roster--Houston and Chattanooga, with gains of more than 100 per cent; Oklahoma City, with an even 100; Atlanta, with nearly 75; Memphis, with 55, and Birmingham, with 45. In the smaller towns of the Piedmont industrial region even larger ratios might be quoted. Altogether the census enumerators brought statistical confirmation of that economic renaissance of the Southland which has been the most notable event there of the last decade and whose social and political consequences are deservedly the subject of widespread speculation...The Census Bureau designates by South the entire region from Delaware and the District of Columbia, including both, to Texas, and excluding only Missouri among States at any time spoken of as South. In 1930 the population of this section will be a somewhat smaller percentage of the total population of the country than it was in 1920. Against the impressive gains registered by Florida, Texas and North Carolina must be set Georgia, with virtually no increase since 1920, and only moderate gains--5 to 8.5 per cent--in Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky. There are two reasons for this notable growth in the cities of the South coupled with a slow rise in the region as a whole. One is the absence of foreign immigration, the source which has made such enormous contributions to the upbuilding of the cities of the North. In the South industrialization is peculiarly a drift to the cities. Houston, Atlanta and the North Carolina mill cities have been populated by the indigenous inhabitants of the close vicinity. Atlanta's population has soared while the population of Georgia has been standing still. In terms of economic efficiency, the growth of the population has been more qualitative than quantitative. The population of the southern cities to-day is almost as purely 'native' as it was twenty years ago...The second reason for the slow growth of

population in the South as compared to its industrial development is Negro emigration to the North. In 1910 very nearly 90 per cent of all the Negroes in the United States lived in the South. In 1920 the ratio was 85 per cent. To-day it is undoubtedly lower. Between 1910 and 1920 the Negro population grew by two-thirds in New York City and Philadelphia, one and a half times in Chicago, threefold in Cleveland, sixfold in Detroit."

Virginia Farm A Richmond dispatch August 7 states that the largest crop
Losses losses ever suffered by Virginia farmers in any one year will be sustained this year from the unprecedented drought, according to estimates by agricultural experts. Preliminary estimates place these losses between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, and they may go higher if the present dry spell continues. The greatest loss has been inflicted upon the corn crop.

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for August 2 says: "What future developments does power farming hold in store? Of course, no one knows and all are entitled to their opinions. But at any rate 132 projects of major importance are being conducted on power farming machinery by the United States Department of Agriculture and the various land grant agricultural colleges. These cover various phases of power farming, such as harvesting and threshing, the further development of row crop machinery, further developments in tractor designing, the use of various types of fuels, drying equipment and numerous others. Some of these may develop conclusions of far reaching importance. At any rate much definite data will undoubtedly be produced which will have a bearing on future work. The extent to which the agricultural colleges and agricultural engineers throughout the country are cooperating is one of the most encouraging factors in the development of the new power regime in agriculture."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 35

Section 1

August 12, 1930.

THE DROUGHT SITUATION

The Associated Press to-day reports: "The seriousness of the drought situation in certain areas was emphasized to President Hoover yesterday by a long line of callers, including Chairman Payne, of the American Red Cross, while the Department of Agriculture reported crop prospects declined almost 7 per cent in July as a result of the protracted dry weather. Meanwhile, the Government proceeded with plans to relieve farmers in distress and to insure against possible spread of disease. Railroad executives continued to offer aid through reduced freight rates and Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, called at the White House to determine the President's plans.

"Secretary Hyde conferred with Mr. Hoover late in the day and went over details for the conference of governors of twelve States here Thursday. Replies of acceptance from all twelve governors to the President's invitation were on hand.... Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. E. Huff, president of the National Farmers Union, and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, were called by the President to a White House conference Friday to discuss the situation. Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board, also will be present..."

VIRGINIA FARM RELIEF

A Richmond, Va., dispatch August 11 says: "Urged by Assemblyman James A. Bear, of Roanoke, to call a special session of the legislature to enact emergency farm measures, Governor Pollard said on Saturday he will make no decision until after he attends the conference President Hoover will hold in Washington Thursday with the governors of the drought-affected States. Due to the acute distress of Virginia's farmers in the drought-stricken areas, Bear also said the penalties the State imposes upon delinquent taxpayers should be waived this year."

COTTON AND TOBACCO MEETING

An Atlanta dispatch to the press of August 11 states that agricultural commissioners from twelve Southern States will gather at Atlanta to-day at the call of Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana Agriculture Commissioner and president of the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, to discuss the present conditions and prices of cotton and tobacco. In addition to the agricultural officials, it is expected that representative banking associations in the South will attend. Mr. Wilson said the present price of cotton was too low, in view of the deterioration of the crop and the small yield expected as the result of drought in some of the cotton-producing States.

FARM WAGES

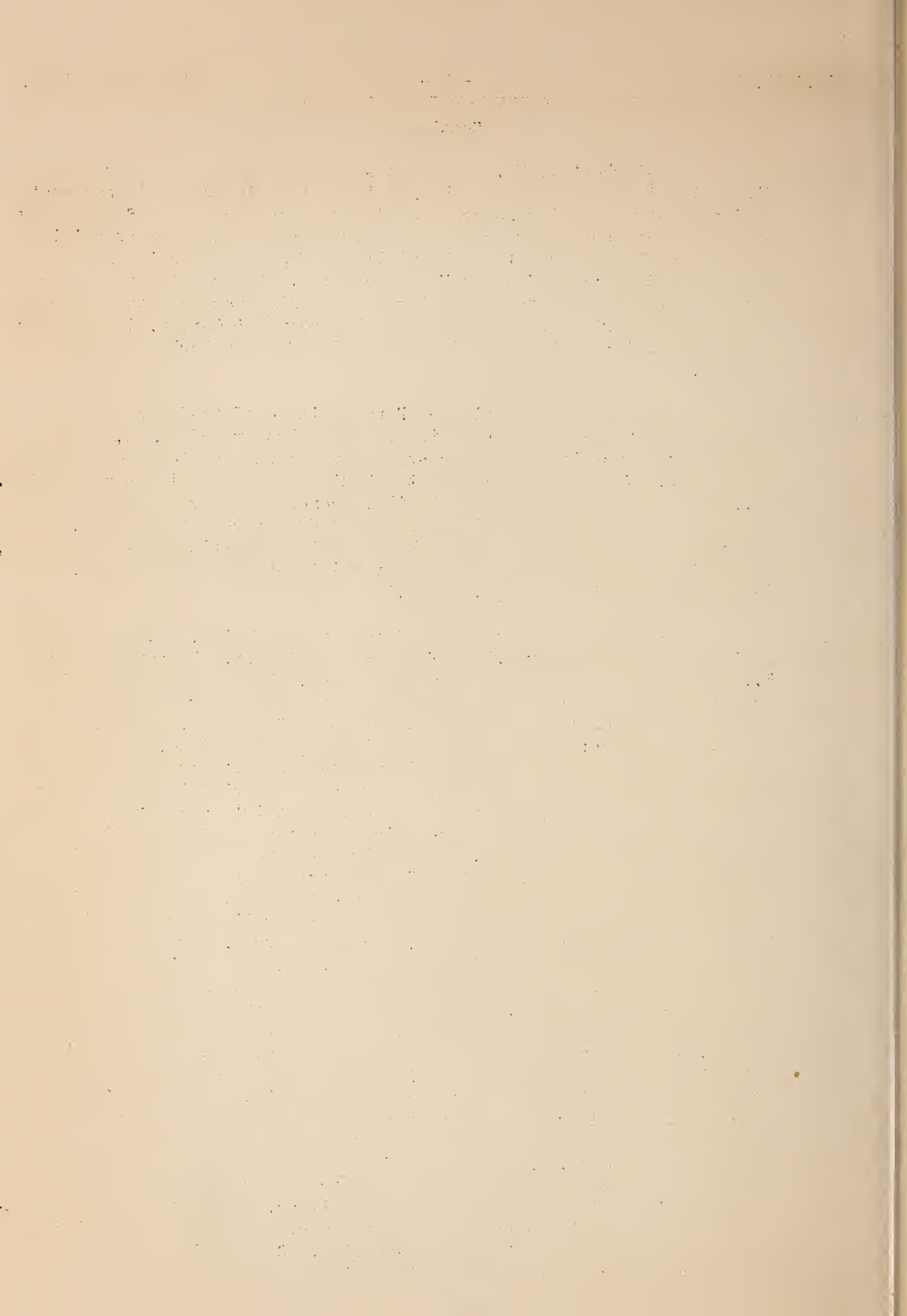
The rise in farm wages from 1914 to 1929 has been approximately only half the rise in factory wages, the National Industrial Conference Board announced yesterday in the fifth of its series of releases on wages in the United States based on a study recently completed. The study reveals that while wage earnings in manufacturing had risen in 1929 about 125 per cent above 1914, farm wages during the period had risen only 67 per cent.

Section 2

Apple Fire Insurance A Winchester, Va., dispatch August 11 states that for the first time in the history of the American apple industry, it was stated at Winchester, fire insurance on apple trees was issued on Saturday by a local insurance agency, due to the fire menace which the prevailing drought has brought about to the millions of apple trees in the Shenandoah-Cumberland-Potomac Valley section. Several large growers were reported to have taken the insurance, which was said to have been issued for a period of three months. Hansbrough & Carter, local insurance agency, issued the policies in behalf of a New York insurance company.

Danish Eggs "Although the position of Denmark in world trade is not so prominent in regard to eggs as in regard to butter and bacon, very considerable quantities of eggs are nevertheless exported from Denmark every year. The annual value of the Danish egg export is about 80 mill. Kr., the quantity being about 40 mill. scores annually. About 87 per cent of this quantity goes to England and 22 per cent to Germany. Denmark ranks as number 1 among the countries exporting eggs to England, delivering about 20 per cent of the total import of that country." (Danish Foreign Office Jour., July.)

Farmers' Position Mark Van Doren, literary editor of the Nation, writes of "The Real Tragedy of the Farmer" in Harper's for August. He says in part: "...Nowadays the farmer is the minority man. Not only have the cities grown; they have spread and touched one another in more subtle ways than those of population and paved streets. Pavements, indeed, do run from town to town; so runs the news with lightning speed, and so runs the organization which expresses itself by the multiplying and interweaving of industrial processes. There are only six million farmers in the United States, with somewhere between thirty and forty millions of people living in farm houses--this against a total population of one hundred and twenty millions. But their situation is worse than it would appear to be numerically. The country has been transformed from the agricultural state which it once was--transformed not over night, either, but slowly and inexorably from a time well before the Civil War. And the farmer, overwhelmed, has been forced, how much against his conscious will it is difficult to say, into the position of being one, a minor one, of many producers whose output is annually juggled in cold-blooded figures by those whose delight it is to describe our life that way. He has been forced, as I have said, to be a business man and an industrialist. That he has been inadequate in his double role might have been predicted. To be a farmer at all one probably must lack a certain share of the shrewdness which the industrialist possesses. The American farmer, for all of his haste to be something else, is still too much the farmer to bargain well and lay his plans cleverly in advance...And then the fact that he lacks the first requisite of a successful business man--a certain knowingness with respect to the habits and prospects of his competitors, his colleagues, the controllers of his policy--and you have the best of reasons for doubting that he will thrive in his new incarnation. Cooperation for control of supply and price is of course the thing he needs to learn but so



far it seems difficult for him to learn it, and perhaps it is impossible. Here again we have the spectacle of a man trying to live a life for which he is not fitted, even by inclination, and finding in consequence that all life is hard. The future of the farmer is the most interesting subject I can think about. There are so many possibilities. Will he continue as he is now, suspended between two worlds, one old and one new?..."

Ford Predicts Ten-Month Working Year A Windsor, Ont., dispatch August 10 states that a ten months' working year in the automobile industry was predicted by Henry Ford in a copyrighted interview printed August 9 in the Border Cities' Star of Windsor. "The problem challenging us now is how to control industry so that workmen may have steady employment," Mr. Ford said. "What it will come to in the motor car industry, it seems to me, is a ten-month industrial year..."

International Agricultural Conference An analysis of the depressed state of agriculture in the principal agricultural countries of the world will be one of the features of the first international conference on agricultural economics to be held in this country at Cornell University from August 18 to 29. Representatives from twenty foreign countries and the United States will attend, according to Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension work in the College of Agriculture. The first conference of the kind was held in England last year. Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell will deliver one of the leading addresses, "The Causes and Probable Duration of the Agricultural Depression." M. Sering of the Department of Agriculture of Germany will speak on the same subject, while R. R. Enfield of the Ministry of Agriculture in England will tell of conditions in that country. E. G. Mourse of the Institute of Economics at Washington will present "Four Lines of Approach to the Agricultural Problem of the United States."

Peach-Freezing Plant Food Industries for August says: "Commercial production of frozen Georgia peaches was begun on July 10 with the opening of the plant of Tom Huston Frozen Foods, Inc., at Montezuma, Ga. The plant has been equipped to handle 100 bushels of peaches per hour during the peak of the season. The peaches are graded, peeled, pitted, and sliced in a manner similar to canning operations, and are then packed with sugar in 1-lb. waxed cardboard containers. These containers are loaded on racks and run into a tunnel freezer, similar to the ordinary tunnel dryer, where air at --35 degrees F. freezes them in several hours' time. They are held in storage at 10 degrees F. The plans for freezing Georgia peaches were conceived several years ago as a possible way of curing the overproduction evil during the short maturity season, as the soft texture of the fruit makes them unsuitable for canning..."

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for August 9 says: "As the week has progressed it has become clear that the worsted manufacturers have taken a very decent weight of wool off the market again. Mostly the demand has come from the larger mills, but some fine wools have gone to the topmakers. Prices are steady except that some woollen wools are barely firm. The piece goods markets continue in rather sullen mood. Business is developing slowly as yet, although it is held to be

only a matter of time until buyers must come into the market. The foreign markets are generally quiet. Bradford is in more cheerful mood, but financial depression in Germany and a rather serious strike in France are reported. The drought in the West appears to be spreading. Feeding of sheep for lack of pasture is reported in several States, and some growers have sold sheep because of feeding conditions!"

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times for August 11 says: "...The Department of Agriculture has for some time been advised that the hot and arid season was seriously affecting crops and livestock. Through the medium of reports from its county agents, the department anxiously watched the dry spots spread. But it was only last week that the condition of agriculture and cattle became general news. The papers, impressed by dispatches from widely separated points, all telling the same story, collected these under first-page headings. By the end of the week the President had not only decided on relief plans; he had spread before the public a comprehensive, accurate, detailed report of conditions. Acting on his experience that almost any situation can be met if the facts about it are known, Mr. Hoover lost no time in acquainting the public with the range and intensity of the drought. The result was information which no other agency, even journalistic, could have so swiftly procured. And though the facts showed widespread damage, they also showed that there is no foodstuff shortage involved. Privation is threatened for 1,000,000 farm families and their animals. ..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 11.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Minneapolis 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 93 to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 94 to 95¢; Kansas City 87 to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 83 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 99¢; Minneapolis 91 to 92¢; Kansas City 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 94¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis 97 to 98¢; Kansas City 95 to 97¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85 f.o.b. northern and central New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$3-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; top of \$4.25 in Cincinnati. North and South Carolina peaches, Elbertas, brought \$2-\$3.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in eastern cities. Georgia Elbertas \$2.50 to \$3.50 in city markets. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.25-\$4.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; Hales Best \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints \$1.50-\$2 in New York City. Massachusetts sacked Yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in New York City; \$1.10 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points, Massachusetts. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$200-\$325 bulk per car in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 to 20¢; Single Daisies, 19¢; Young Americas, 19¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 11.73¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.67¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.31¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.30¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 36

Section 1

August 13, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT AND DROUGHT SITUATION

President Hoover has abandoned for the present at least his contemplated vacation trip to the parks of the Rocky Mountains so as to direct from the Capital relief and rehabilitation work in the drought-blighted areas throughout the country, according to the press to-day. This decision, announced yesterday, was reached as reports of human distress continued to grow in number and the prospect for a hard winter in some parts of the country increased with the acuteness of crop ruin and the continued gloomy prediction of the Weather Bureau.

The report says: "Reports reaching the President were said yesterday to show an increase in the human problem. Privation is becoming acute in some parts of the country, it was said, and some families will have to have assistance in living through the winter....Colonel Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the American Association of Railway Executives, announced after a conference with the President that the carriers in the eastern division, east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, would immediately put into effect a 50 per cent rate reduction on movements of water, hay, grain and livestock necessitated by the drought. It was explained that other divisions would follow, possibly tomorrow or next day, and that further reductions might be made.

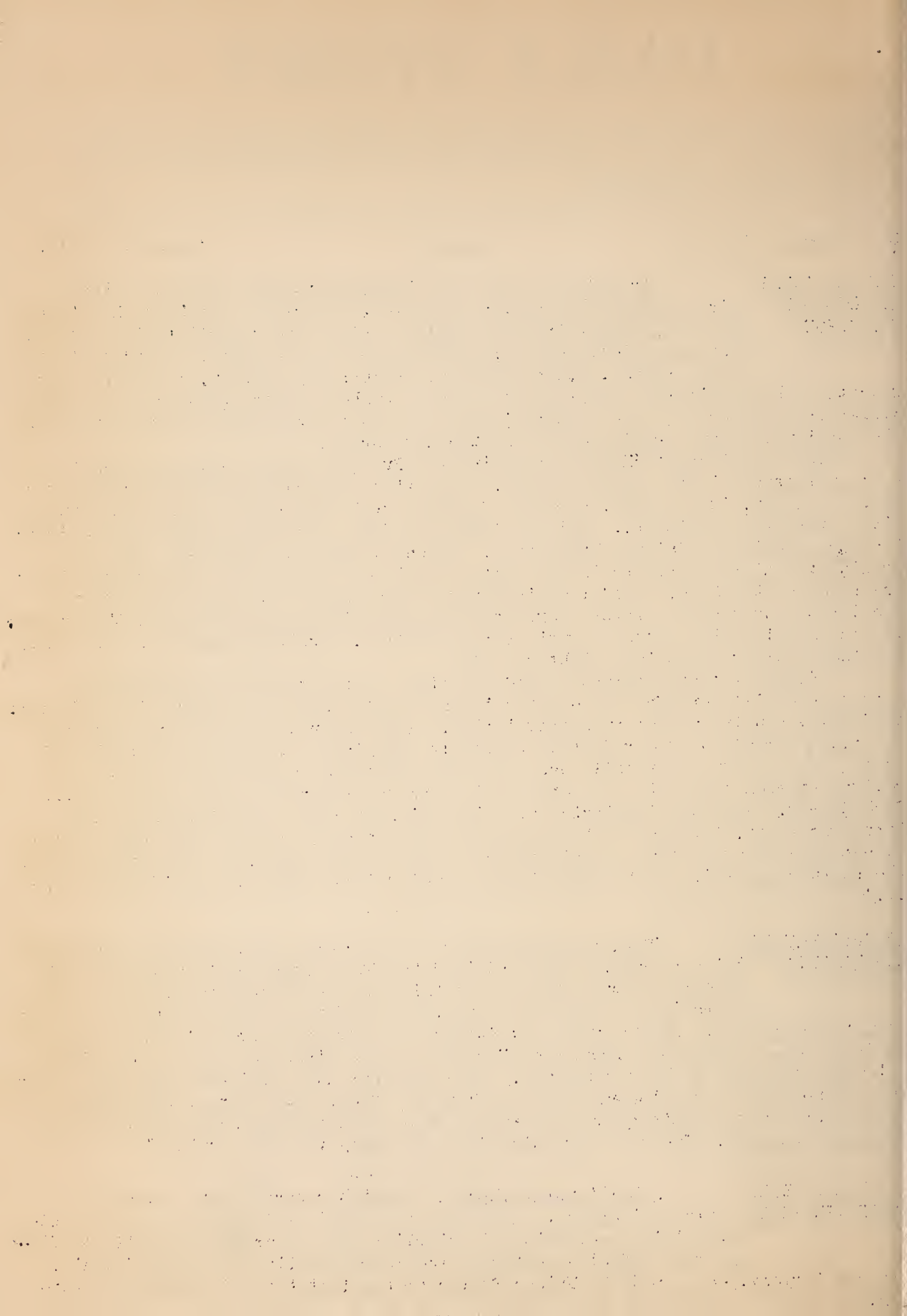
"Under the arrangement worked out with the railroads, the Department of Agriculture will certify the counties in each State where the drought is sufficient to justify hauling at the emergency tariff. Any farmer in any of these counties can avail himself of the reduction by merely applying to the county agricultural agent. The county agent will pass upon the application and turn it over to the railway station agent at the nearest point and the lower rate will be allowed... Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner, said yesterday that the Federal Farm Loan Board was ready, through its intermediary credit banks, to make such loans as can be arranged through local organizations in the drought regions. He estimated that the board could raise up to approximately \$700,000 for this purpose if necessary. ..."

ARGENTINE APPLE REGULATIONS

The Associated Press to-day states that American Ambassador Bliss at Buenos Aires advised the State Department yesterday that Argentina has suspended for this year the decree requiring the importation of apples in containers different from the standards under former regulations. The report says: "After a conference between Acting Secretary of State Carr and Senator Swanson of Virginia, whose State was one of the principal ones affected by the regulations, the department had asked the Argentine Government to modify its regulatory decree of May 14. Under this decree, importation in barrels and bulk containers was forbidden and a box different from the prescribed standard required. The new regulation does not apply to other fruits."

LINDBERGH URGES WORLD AIR RULES

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch reports that a plea by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh for the formulation of a set of uniform flying regulations to simplify and encourage international flying won cordial acceptance from representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States at the Institute of Politics yesterday.



Section 2

Drought
Results

An editorial on the drought menace in Financial Chronicle for August 9 says: "...A drought in the interior valleys is a national calamity. None of us are really fully conscious of how much we as a people depend upon our vast fertile area between the two mountain ranges. It is our chief economic strength, however far we may carry our manufacturers. More and more it is becoming our commercial and financial strength. For the surplus of our unconsumed wealth must fall back on the soil that originally produces it. The center of population constantly moves westward--what it will be under the new census is not yet disclosed. Manufactures, also, follow to that interior point where fuel and food meet, where power and raw material join together, and where transportation to the circumference of the country is concentrated and thus shortened. Our opulence in the fundamental elements of life is so abundant that we overlook the possibility of the proverbial seven lean years. But should the summers continue unpropitious we might speculate in stocks and shout organization and management from the house-tops, but suffering would continue and increase. Rains fall on the just and the unjust, but a general drought is the negation of prosperity..."

Farmers and
Sportsmen

An editorial in Nature Magazine for August says: "Some years ago the Supreme Court of the United States declared: 'The wild game within a State belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except in so far as the people may elect to make it so...' This important ruling has encouraged the State in its praiseworthy work of protecting our wild life by demanding license fees--prescribing daily and seasonal bag limits, outlawing certain methods of taking game, and in other ways. But latterly a new element in the relation between the game and its harvester, the hunter, has come to the fore. This is the man on whose land the game lives, the one who raises it. He may be either farmer, rancher, dairyman, orchardist, timber owner, forester, country-home owner, or just any person who has acquired ownership or control of a tract of land that has wild life, be it game, fish or small birds, that he wishes perpetuated. It may be also plant life that is cherished. Let us refer to the land owner as the farmer, and to the hunter as the sportsman. Their relations are coming to be much discussed by both sides. In the old days, when game was plentiful and hunters were few, the relation between the farmer and the sportsman was usually pleasant. The sportsman was often a neighbor, or at least one known to the farmer, and even if a market-hunter usually respected the farmer's rights. There was relatively little friction between landowner and hunter. Lately, however, have come many changes. The game has dwindled; its haunts have grown less; the hunters have increased...In addition, the average sportsman knows little of the true situation. He is to-day more likely to be the large city or town man who conceives of the farmer as an individual who is a farmer because he doesn't know any better. He is taught by the State that it owns the game, and he considers that the State has sold him a share of it. Being sure of these points, but knowing little else about the matter, he goes after his share...He is hazy as to the courtesies due the landowner and his family. In short, he 'fails to arrive,' in the matter of his obligations. And the farmer has begun to take notice of the situation. Also the changed condition of affairs is dawning on the sportsman, and he

is making frantic efforts to convince the farmer that he is mistaken. And the sportsman is being seconded in these efforts by the makers of ammunition, for it takes cartridge--in fact, several of them--to bag each head of game...What is the answer to all of this? We do not know, but we are watching the play, hoping that there will be some of the wild life left when we are old. And we believe that the farmer is helping."

Florida
Citrus
Fruit

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for August 8 says: "With one thing and another appearing on the horizon the Florida fruit growers would seem to have much encouragement....From Tampa now comes the information that pre-season indications are for uniformly good prices for citrus fruits and the entrance into the state of several large canning concerns intent upon packing all the fruit that does not grade up for shipment. In the past there has always been a very large amount of fruit wasted....Writing from Tampa, a correspondent says that utilization of practically all culls and rejects, at a rate around ninety cents a box in the grove or the packing house means that the growers this season will realize close to a million dollars, actual cash, for fruit that has heretofore been a dead loss and that would be wasted this season were it not for the entrance of a score or more big canners into the Florida citrus picture. While the canners only take grapefruit, there is always a good market for orange juice, and this is now being taken from fresh fruit, slightly processed, handled in porcelain containers, in refrigeration, and sent to eastern dispensers who serve it to satisfied customers, actually as palatable, healthful and delicious as when squeezed from the fruit...."

Iowa Marketing
Unit

Wallaces' Farmer for August 9 says: "The new Iowa Livestock Marketing Corporation is based on the idea that Iowa is strong enough in marketing talent and in production to make itself a marketing unit, particularly in the marketing of hogs. In the long run, it is expected that five or six regional groups will be members, and that these regional groups will cover, between them, every county in the State. The only group so far organized is that in eastern Iowa, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. The Iowa unit is to be financed, at the start, by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation taking \$15,000 worth of stock in it. In turn, the State unit is to take what amounts to \$1,000 worth of stock in each regional. The capitalization of each regional will be \$10,000. Control of the regionals, therefore, will be in the hands of member cooperatives. The capitalization of the State unit is \$25,000. Control of the State unit, therefore, will be in the hands of the majority stockholder, the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Since the Farm Bureau is putting up the money, it is entitled to control during the experimental period. When the regionals get organized, however, control should be turned over to them, probably by the device of increasing the capitalization to \$50,000 or more. Ultimate control, in a concern of this kind, should be in the hands of the producer-members and not in the hands of any general organization, no matter how well intentioned and benevolent. The Iowa Livestock Marketing Corporation expects to build slowly and conservatively, to create marketing units that will stand alone."

Psittacosis

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for July 19 says: "The etiologic agent responsible for psittacosis, or parrot disease, is apparently not an ordinary bacterium but presumably a filtrable virus. As is so often the case in the study of disease, the discovery of a susceptible experimental animal would greatly facilitate progress. In addition to man and parrots, psittacosis is transferable to certain small birds, notably parrakeets and love-birds. There are, however, various advantages in working with mammals. Mice have been infected and the disease passed in this species in series by means of intraperitoneal injections of emulsions made from a mixture of the liver and spleen of infected animals. The search for other susceptible animals has further been warranted by the desirability of learning what species may act as carriers of the virus. Through the device of intracerebral inoculations of infectious material obtained from diseased parrots, Rivers and Berry of the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research have been able to infect both rabbits and guinea-pigs....The virus transmitted through rabbits and guinea-pigs is evidently capable of producing psittacosis in parrots or a disease so similar to psittacosis that at present no difference can be detected.... The dangers that beset the fearless pioneers in the search for the causes of obscure microbiotic disorders have been evidenced by the numbers of bacteriologists who have become victims of psittacosis during the course of their investigations. One of the workers in the group just referred to succumbed to a typical attack, having been exposed in no other way than through contact with his experimental animals...."

Section 3**Department of
Agriculture**

The New Freeman for August 13 says: "We are frequently impressed with the quality of the reports issued by the nonpolitical departments of the Federal Government. The newly issued Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1930 is an excellent example. A stout volume of over a thousand pages, admirably indexed and printed in clear type, it is packed with technical information of value to the farmer, and general material of considerable interest to the urban layman as well. If the book is, perhaps pardonably, somewhat elusive about the economic future of the farmer in certain sections of the grain belt, it contains, on the other hand, a lot of illuminating facts about the striking extensions in the application of multi-process machinery to the business of the husbandman, and the concurrent increase in the acreage of individual farms where such machinery is used. Apparently the Department of Agriculture has built up within itself a highly competent body of permanent officials who continuously perform a high degree of public service year in and year out..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 12.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $89\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $91\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 red winter, Chicago $90\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 92 to 93ϕ ; Kansas City 84 to 86ϕ ; No.2 hard winter (not of protein basis) Chicago $89\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 90ϕ ; Kansas City $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago, \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.02; Minneapolis $90\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $92\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 94 to 95ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn, Minneapolis $97\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $98\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $94\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 96ϕ ; No.3 white oats, Chicago $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $36\frac{3}{8}$ to $37\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 42 to 43ϕ .

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.65-\$2.15 sacked per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly \$1.85 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.10-\$2.50 and Missouri Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.25-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1-\$2.50 in the East. Massachusetts Yellow onions \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern cities; asking \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. North and South Carolina Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, ranged \$2.50-\$3.75 for sixes and bushel baskets in eastern cities. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$1.90-\$3.10 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles mostly \$50-\$125 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 11.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.87¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 12.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-20 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 19¢; Young Americas, 19¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 37

Section 1

August 14, 1930.

DROUGHT CRISIS RESULTS

The Associated Press to-day reports that the first protests of increased food prices since the drought set in were made to President Hoover yesterday as governors began arriving for the White House conference to-day to discuss widespread relief organization. Representative LaGuardia of New York carried a complaint to the White House that either wholesalers or commission merchants were taking "undue advantage" of the protracted dry spell by selling fresh vegetables in New York City at an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in prices.

The report says: "At the suggestion of the President, Mr. LaGuardia took his case to the Department of Agriculture, where he asked Secretary Hyde to publish a daily bulletin on the amount of vegetables arriving in New York and wholesale prices paid the farmers to determine 'at least whether the farmer is being held up.'...Secretary Hyde promised the New Yorker that his department will co-operate to the fullest degree in preventing any unnecessary rise in the price of foodstuffs. Earlier in the day, after a call on President Hoover, the Secretary of Agriculture said there is no reason for any jump in food costs, as a bountiful supply is on hand. He reiterated the only crop shortage is in cattle feed and said housewives should not encourage higher prices by hoarding..."

LIVESTOCK CREDIT BODY

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch to-day reports that representatives of livestock marketing associations gathered there last night from eight States to incorporate a regional credit corporation which will supply several million dollars for carrying over livestock in the drought areas. The new organization, incorporators say, will act as a regional unit of the National Live Stock Marketing Association and will obtain Federal Farm Board funds through the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. The unit will serve Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and part of Indiana.

CANADIAN CROP FINANCING

An Ottawa dispatch to-day states that arrangements for the financing of Canada's 1930 wheat crop have been effected after conferences between Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Premiers J.T.M. Anderson of Saskatchewan, J. E. Brownlee of Alberta and John Bracken of Manitoba, and representatives of the Canadian Bankers Association.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

A London dispatch August 11 says: "Unemployment reached a new high record in the Old World with the announcement August 9 by Germany that her total number of persons out of work was 2,757,000. As Great Britain's unemployed officially passed the 2,000,000 mark last month, it is estimated that in six European countries there are to-day at least 5,949,287 persons listed as out of work...."

Section 2

Farming
Qualifi-
cations

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for August 2 says: "Changes of ownership of New York farms has led the Department of Agriculture in that State to establish a service designed to tell a man if he is qualified to succeed on a certain farm. The object is to prevent misfits. If it can be determined beforehand if a prospective farmer is adapted to farming in a certain section it should be a service to the farmer and to the community. The trouble is that some apparently no-account folks can dig a living out of land on which their self-styled betters would starve."

Irish Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for July 19 says: "'One of the great tragedies of the countryside to-day is that it does not believe in itself. The idea seems to have grown up that the bright boy or girl should go to the town, and the rest stay behind for want of something better to do. It is time we killed that idea...It is to the school and to the teacher in the school that we must look for a new conception of rural life.' This the keynote of a pronouncement on British agricultural policy made last week by the Earl de la Warr, a member of the Government; and it has a special interest for farmers in this island, inasmuch as it lays emphasis upon an aspect of things which is as true of Irish life as of English. In our own case, unfortunately, the consequences of the inferiority complex which governs the farmer's outlook so frequently are more devastating even than across-Channel; for the great preponderance of urban industry and commercial activities in Great Britain provide wide alternative fields of employment. Here, there is little or no alternative to the routine of farm life. Industrial opportunities in Ireland are comparatively few, and such as do exist are more or less limited in scope; commercial openings, as a rule, lead up narrow, blind alleys; the professions are overcrowded, and so brains and ability in great measure inevitably go for export...Outlining the policy of the Socialist Government in respect of British agriculture, Earl de la Warr confessed that they were considering the possibility of giving to the majority of farmers engaged in producing a given commodity the right to form an organization for controlling the marketing of that commodity--with power to bring in recalcitrant minorities... That, in his view, was the greatest legislative change that had ever been considered for the industry. Internal organization and better marketing of milk and dairy produce, potatoes, hops, wool, fruit, pig meat, and, to a large extent, even beef and mutton, would lead to a far greater increase in agricultural wealth than the mere subsidizing of wheat production; and, what was more, markets run by the industry itself would be far safer than those dependent on the fickle will of urban voters... In its main objective and the method of its achievement the British agricultural policy expounded by Earl de la Warr corresponds generally to what we are aspiring to do in Ireland. The most significant point in his statement is the admission that voluntary effort can no longer be relied upon to meet the existing economic emergency...On all sides, in every country, and in nearly all forms of industry, evidence is accumulating of the new demand for mass production and community effort. The multiplication of overhead costs in urban industry is proving disastrous; and in the field of agriculture, more even than in any other direction, there is a real need for reduction of wasteful commitments...'

Meat-Cutting Methods An editorial in Kansas City Star for July 30 says: "Straight line production methods are being utilized in the preparation of meat cuts in an effort to put up a more attractive package and therefore increase consumption. The process, borrowed from the practice of motor car manufacturers in assembling their product, recently was described to New York representatives of the livestock and meat trade. Known as 'packaged, pre-cut meat,' the method, according to Frank L. Parsloe, member of a pioneer organization in retailing meat under the new practice, already is popular with consumers. More than 70 per cent of the consumers already are buying their meat pre-cut, Mr. Parsloe said, this being particularly true in the large markets which cater to transient trade. 'I find ready acceptance for cellophane packaged "fresher cut" meats in all classes of neighborhoods,' he said. 'Customers come in, walk along the front of the case, seem delighted with the appearance of the merchandise, and select the cuts they want, principally on the basis of size.' Labor costs for preparing the meat are greatly reduced, 'since straight line production methods can be used,' Mr. Parsloe added...."

Nitrate Cartel A Paris dispatch August 12 says: "Although the world nitrate cartel agreement, signed at Berlin on Saturday, expressly excludes the United States and its territories and dependencies because of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, American nitrate interests will play an important part in the new agreement. The consolidated natural nitrates industry of Chile, with which the 'European convention of the nitrate industry' has just joined in a cooperative scheme governing production prices and markets, is now being reorganized upon the basis of the famous Guggenheim process, and thus the Berlin accord, while careful to exclude the United States, is nevertheless intimately connected with the American nitrate interests in Chile..."

Pork Costs An editorial in Butchers' and Packers' Gazette for July 19 says: "The cost of distributing a pound of pork has increased fivefold since 1902, according to Prof. F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture. It cost three cents in 1902 and 15 cents in 1929, he finds. The farmer received from 57 to 60 cents of the consumer's pork-buying dollar in 1902 and but 35 cents last year. This the study describes as a typical example of rising distribution costs in the Nation's daily bill of fare. Comparisons between villages and cities show that food prices are lower in smaller places where labor is cheap, for labor is the greatest part of distribution costs. Increased wages in the cities have not increased the demand for food there, but with prosperity the city dweller has demanded his food in better packages. With more food in packages and with more service given by high priced labor distribution costs have advanced more than two and quarter times pre-war costs, according to the Pearson study. While package goods tend to stabilize retail prices, the violence of the fluctuation of farm prices increases, he finds. While the farmer used to sell but ten per cent of his products in times past, he now sells ninety per cent. The consumer knows less and less about supply with stabilized retail prices, but supply reacts violently on farm prices, is Professor Pearson's conclusion."

South African Three hundred million is the estimated share of Great Britain's
Oranges consumption of the South African crop of oranges that begins to arrive
in Britain in June and ends in October, according to The African World
for July 19. The number of oranges given is double that of last year,
the report says.

Tobacco An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 26 says:
Industry "Florida and south Georgia are about to realize on their tobacco, the
in Florida bright leaf crops now getting great attention and promising excellent
and Geor- returns for the skillful cultivation and handling received. A state-
gia ment coming from Valdosta, which is in the center of the south Georgia
tobacco section, gives an estimate of the crop for 1930 as likely to be
a hundred million pounds. B. B. Saunders, a leading tobacco warehouse
man, reporting on the probable yield, believes that it will considera-
bly pass 85,000,000 pounds. He finds that there has been an average
of about 10 per cent increase in acreage, and the whole territory is re-
marked as having made a fine growth. Last season, it is told, there
were twenty-two markets in Georgia, but there is understood to be a
plan for eliminating a number--with the idea of concentrating sales at
about eleven points. New warehouses would be built at the places se-
lected. This change is not expected until after the present crop is
disposed of....According to news stories, dated from Live Oak, the
leading tobacco men of Florida state that the crop has better quality
than produced anywhere else in the South; at least, it is somewhat dif-
ferent from all the other tobacco, and the prices at Live Oak are ex-
pected to range above other markets. The point is emphasized that
Florida tobacco should be marketed in Florida to get the benefit of
the good impression abroad concerning the leaf produced in this State.
There are two fine warehouses in Live Oak and buyers representing the
important firms of the country will be on hand next week. While dis-
cussing tobacco it is not irrelevant to mention that the latest sta-
tistics on manufacturing for the South show that Florida leads very
strongly in the manufacture of cigars, with the 1927 production showing
290 factories making 559,372,917 cigars annually. Virginia is second
in the list with 42 factories making 425,166,255 cigars that year.
With the total production of cigars in the South, in 1927, Florida came
forward with somewhat over one-third of the total. The total value of
products made in Florida factories using tobacco in 1927 was \$218,790,-
152. The industry is important, giving employment to many thousands;
in the cultivation and growth of the weed and its manufacture, and
adding a big item in the collective resources of the State."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 9 says: "For a
number of months the Federal Government has been experimenting with
the grading of beef carcasses in order that the consumer may know that
he is receiving quality for which he is paying. This experiment has been
conducted in several important cities, and it is about to be repeated
in several additional market centers with the expectation of making it
universal...The grading of the meat after it is ready for the consumer
will encourage the feeding of better stock, for there is no argument
that American consumers want quality. The trouble has been that low
grades have been palmed off on them at quality prices."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 13.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice, \$6.50 to \$7.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-300 lbs.) good and choice \$9.20 to \$9.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.95; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8 to \$9.50. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.85.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 88 1/8 to 90 1/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 90 to 90 3/4¢; St. Louis 91 to 92; Kansas City 84 to 86 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter (not of protein basis) St. Louis 88 to 88 1/2¢; Kansas City 79 to 82 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 90 to 91¢; Kansas City 92 1/2 to 94 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 95 to 96¢; Minneapolis 95 to 96¢; Kansas City 93 to 96¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 39 to 40 1/4¢; Minneapolis 34 5/8 to 35 5/8¢; Kansas City 40 to 41¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.65 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3 in Cincinnati. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$3.10-\$4 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions \$1.40-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellows \$1.50-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers; Hales Best \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1.25-\$2.25 in eastern cities. North and South Carolina Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$2.50-\$3.25 per six-basket carrier in eastern cities.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 11.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 17.68¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.93¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 11.93¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38 1/2¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-20 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 19¢; Young Americas, 19¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 38

Section 1

August 15, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT DRAFTS RELIEF PLAN

The groundwork for a far-reaching drought relief organization made up of Federal, State and county committees was agreed upon at the White House governors' conference yesterday with its immediate aim the prevention of livestock losses, assistance to needy farm families, and protection of the public health, according to the press to-day. The conference was attended by governors of ten States and representatives of three other Commonwealths, and lasted more than three hours. At its conclusion President Hoover declared in a statement that while the extent of the damage could not yet be determined it was certain at least 250 counties in the drought areas were "most acutely affected" and required some degree of aid.

The text of the President's statement on drought relief is, in part, as follows: "We have canvassed the information secured by State and national surveys as to drought conditions. While the extent of the damage can not yet be determined, it is certain that there are at least 250 counties most acutely affected where some degree of relief must be provided. It was the view of the conference that the burden of effective organization to meet the situation over the winter in the acutely affected counties rests primarily upon the counties and the States themselves, supplemented by such cooperation and assistance as may be found necessary on the part of the Federal Government.

"The objective of such relief is: (a) To assist families over the winter who are deprived of means of support through failure of their crops. (b) To prevent unnecessary sacrifice of livestock. (c) Protection to public health. This is to be accomplished by: (a) Placing of loans privately or where necessary with assistance of State or national agencies... 2. The State committee to determine the drought counties where there is need for organized relief and to organize a committee in such county, likewise under the chairmanship of a leading citizen, and embracing the county agricultural agent, a leading banker, county Red Cross leader, farmers and others....

"4. The President will set up a committee comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Red Cross, the American Railway Association, the Public Health Service. This committee, through its chairman, will coordinate national activities and national support to the State and county committees. 5. The methods for provision of credit beyond local or State resources for the purchase of feed, seed, movement of livestock, or support of families over the winter will be developed by State committees in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the intermediate credit system and other Federal agencies....

"8. The Department of Agriculture will secure and disseminate information as to sources of feed supply and localities to which livestock may be shipped. It will examine the possibilities of advancing State road allotments to drought areas in order to increase employment. 9. In the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and others having a surplus of feed, it is recommended that a State committee be set up to cooperate with the committee in the States of surplus livestock."

Section 2

Eastern
Agricul-
tural
Lands

Raymond T. Fuller writes under the title, "Embattled Farmers" in North American Review for August. In presenting what he believes to be the problems that lie behind "nature's reconquest" of eastern agricultural lands, he says in part: "...Four reasons account mainly for present conditions: (1) the invasion of products from western farms where it is easier to raise them. Perfected transport facilities have greatly aided this; (2) specialized egg and poultry plants--particularly those further south where winter conditions are less rigorous; (3) fruit-raising on the Pacific coast--another specialized industry; (4) the power of the 'middleman's' capital. The last obstacle is such that while it operates to keep retail prices up, it keeps prices low to the producer. Middlemen are 'the neck of the bottle.' Mergers and agreements enable these combinations of capital to buy always in a buyer's market. In an era when practically every business is merging and remerging, the unorganized farmer does nothing of the sort and looks dumbly on while commission houses, storage plants and wholesalers do about as they like with the perishable offerings from the soil. There is what amounts to a concerted conspiracy against lowering retail food prices in general, despite constant overproduction. The high-cost-of-distribution is a two-edged sword that strangely enough can not cut the high-cost-of-living! Even as he can not bring himself to organize or communize, neither can our 1860 type farmer specialize. Speaking broadly, it is not in him; he does not know how, nor dares he experiment. In an era of specialization he rests his case on diversity--and milk. His field and his fields are both too wide. Truckgrowers near city markets put it all over him in raising vegetables and fruits; potatoes from Florida, the Southwest and lower Jersey beat his all hollow; meat from the Middle West monopolizes his former outlets for pork, veal and mutton. With the actual per capita production of a worker in agriculture four times what it was at 1840, the number of farmers is still too great. Overproduction is down at the bottom the broken mainspring of Uncle Samuel's clock..."

Mass Pro-
duction
of Wheat

George Garner, writing under the title "Mass Production Applied to Country's Largest Individual Wheat Farming Operation" in Manufacturers Record for August 7, says in part: "The fact that Hickman Price is increasing his wheat farms in Texas from 23,000 to 30,000 acres, or 30 per cent, is of agricultural and economic interest. Mr. Price's explanation of methods through which a progressive farmer can raise more wheat on an acre, and at less cost, is of real agricultural and economic value. Power farming machinery operating continuously is Mr. Price's main idea...Probabilities that power machine farming will in time transform a very large number of small farms into comparatively a few very large farms are viewed by Mr. Price as an individual, an agricultural and an economic benefit, rather than a disaster for either the small farmer or the industry in general. The proper size for an economic farm unit, he believes, depends on 'the potential capacity of tractors or instruments yet to be developed.'... 'As calamitous as a surplus condition, created by vast overproduction, may first appear,' adds Mr. Price, 'it will in time prove best for the Nation's good. Surplus difficulties will effectively enforce adoption of new farming practices. Farm prices

are now set by production costs of inefficient operators. Incentive for adopting the new farm system has been comparatively small, as inefficient producers are still satisfied with poor living standards. A fall in farm commodity prices would coerce inefficient producers to adjust themselves to efficient production, or it would force them to find more satisfactory means of livelihood. Benefit to the whole country would come from savings made through low cost production methods; for, in the end, all prices adjust themselves to an improvement in production methods.' So it is that now Mr. Price is 'bending all energies to getting wheat production on a cost basis which will enable us to sell it with substantial profit at 50 cents a bushel.'...Throughout the large areas of excellent land awaiting development in the panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma, these figures may be regarded with deep interest. One hundred and fifty thousand acres of sod land in Moore County, Texas, have been put into wheat this year, Mr. Price cites, and 'wheat acreage in northwest Texas now totaling 2,500,000 may be increased to 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 acres.' This is part of the 15,000,000 acres in the 26 Texas Panhandle counties, much of which is devoted to corn, cotton, maize, kaffir and other crops...Millions of unplowed acres in the Southwest are admirably suited to wheat production, Mr. Price finds. How much of this will be put into cultivation, however, he adds, depends on 'how long thousands of farmers, business and professional men, eager for profits, will continue to rush into wheat farming.' This, he believes, the trend of market prices will determine, and he regards a price of 50 cents a bushel to farmers as a possibility..."

Produce Labeling

An editorial in New England Homestead for July 26 says: "New England's farm marketing program, centering around the use of the New England label, has enjoyed a healthy growth and its momentum has steadily increased as its scope has enlarged. New England's marketing officials, responsible for the label's use, have worked quietly but steadily since its introduction some two years ago. The July 1 statement of the label's progress, released by the New England Association of Marketing Officials, provides surprising information to those who have not followed these statements from month to month. On that date there was a grand total of 959 farmers using the label on 14 products. There have been distributed nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million labels. To better visualize its growth, let us compare these figures with the February 1, 1930, statement. At that time there were 684 using the label on 11 products. A little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ million labels had been sold. Thus in the past five months 275 additional farmers have adopted the use of the New England quality labels on their best products. During that same period a million labels were sold. Massachusetts has the largest number of users with 407 on July 1. Vermont is second with 259, then follows Connecticut with 133, Rhode Island with 70, New Hampshire with 46, and Maine with 44. Eggs are the most popular product to bear the label with 377 users throughout the territory. One of the latest recruits to join the ranks of distinguished products is Maine's good jelly, the grades for which were established just a few weeks ago. The use of the label is a united effort that wages a strong fight for the maintenance of New England's markets for her own farmers. It indicates to the consumer that here is a product, one of the best that New England farms can offer, with its quality not impaired by a two or three day shipment from a farm 1,000 miles away. As the label continues to grow in use,

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's future.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's economy. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economy. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's economic future.

and as consumers learn to appreciate its significance, its value to the farmer in developing a constant market for his products at top prices will increase many fold."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post August 14 says: "All cause for alarm over the food supply should have been dissipated when the Department of Agriculture estimated last week that an average yield of food crops would be harvested. The shortage in feed for livestock will have little effect upon the supply of human food. Certain localities are experiencing a shortage of green vegetables, but there is no occasion for either storing excessive amounts of food or boosting prices. Some unscrupulous merchants are trying to scare the people into laying up food supplies before prices rise. But there is no occasion for inflated prices, and any attempt at monopoly or price fixing will be scrutinized by the Department of Justice. President Hoover is concerned over reports of profiteering, and every effort will be made by the Government to keep the laws of supply and demand in operation and free from the influence of price manipulators. The chief danger lies in the development of a feeling of alarm among the people. It is well that the Department of Agriculture and the White House are keeping the country fully informed as to the damage caused by the drought. Propaganda by the alarmists can be discounted when there is accurate information at hand. Inflated prices would work to the disadvantage of both the consumer and the producer. The consumer would have to pay more for his food, and therefore would buy less. Producers would have little chance of gaining extra profits and would suffer from curtailments of their markets. Inflated prices create a vicious circle, much like that caused by unemployment in times of depression. They can be avoided if dealers in foodstuffs will endeavor to maintain stability, and if the public will remain level-headed."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 14.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.85.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 91 ϕ ; No.2 red winter Chicago 88 ϕ ; St. Louis 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; Kansas City 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter (not of protein basis) Chicago 88 to 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ ϕ ; Kansas City 79 to 81 ϕ ; No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 91 to 92 ϕ ; Kansas City 92 to 93 ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 98 ϕ ; Minneapolis 95 to 96 ϕ ; Kansas City 93 to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 38 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; Minneapolis 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ ϕ ; Kansas City 39 to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; 91 score, 39 ϕ ; 90 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ ; Single Daisies, 19 ϕ ; Young Americas, 19 ϕ .

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55-\$1.65 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$3-\$4 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2.20 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers; Halos Best 90 ϕ -\$1 f.o.b. Turlock. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1.25-\$2.25 in the East; Hurlock Section Pink Meats, 13 and 14 inch heads, crates \$1.85-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$1.60 sacked per 100 pounds in New York City; \$1.55 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Mid-western yellows \$1.50-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$3-\$3.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. New Jersey Hilcoys \$1.25-\$2.25 in New York City. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$7 per barrel in Pittsburgh; North Carolina Yellows \$5.75-\$6.50 in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 18 points to 11.14 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 17.43 ϕ . New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.77 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.81. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 39

Section 1

August 16, 1930.

GAY AT WILLIAMS-TOWN INSTITUTE— A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of August 15 says: "The present limited and unofficial participation of the United States in the Bank of International Settlements 'will not last but will lead to closer international economic cooperation,' said Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard University, at the Institute of Politics August 14. He spoke before the conference on European economic progress. 'I believe the United States will be appealed to for economic cooperation rather than political cooperation,' Professor Gay said....The international 'cartel' movement, which originated in Europe before the war, has been strengthened by postwar economic conditions, said Professor Gay. Although some American business is cooperating with European cartels, he said, American nationalism is partly responsible for lack of closer cooperation. 'The price competition of national industry,' he asserted, 'has gone to a point, especially in some of the big staples, where cooperation and stabilization in the interest of all concerned, have become necessary. Modern mass production is dependent on wider markets.'..."

AT VIRGINIA INSTITUTE— A Charlottesville, Va., dispatch August 13 states that an exposition of an industrial power policy for the South, a conflict of views on power mergers and control of utilities were among the features of the August 12 sessions of the Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. "There is hardly an enterprise known to modern industry that is not represented in the great workshop of the new South, where the growth of prosperity has been coincident with the growth of electrical development," Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, said at the round-table on Economic and Industrial Development of the South, led by Major C. Leroy Hodges of Richmond. Declaring that electric power in the South had increased more than 600 per cent from 1912 to 1929 as compared with 400 per cent in the United States, and that the number of power consumers had increased 577 per cent in the South as compared with 400 per cent in the whole country, Mr. Arkwright said that although 98 per cent of the electric power in the South is generated by privately owned plants it has the lowest average rates of any section of the country, as an argument against government-operated utilities.

NITRATE CARTEL— A Berlin dispatch August 14 states that more than 98 per cent of Europe's producers of synthetic nitrates are joined together in the new pact regulating production and export quotas and providing for unified price levels, the signing of which was announced on August 11, with further details, still far from complete, made available in a communique given out August 13. The report says: "The agreement between the Chilean natural nitrate interests and the German synthetic syndicate, acting on behalf of the remaining European producers, puts 80 per cent of the world's producers of nitrates under a single roof for one year. The agreement, which appears to be more in the nature of an armistice than a peace treaty, was undertaken with a view to bringing nitrate fertilizer production, which in the past few years has increased far beyond the demand, into line again..."

Section 2

Virginia
Apple
Embargo

George E. Petley, exporting marketing specialist of Winchester, Va., writing on "The Unjustified Apple Embargo" in Manufacturers Record for August 14, says: "Few people not directly or indirectly engaged in the apple industry realize the magnitude of this staple industry and its broad ramifications--the hundreds of millions invested in orchards, packing plants, by-products plants, dependent cold storage plants, co-operae and supply factories, chemical factories, and in allied enterprises. While the growing and marketing of an average yearly crop of 96,000,000 bushels, roughly valued at \$200,000,000, has not been without its headaches and while the apple industry has had its bad years mixed in goodly proportion with its good years, those engaged in it have proved themselves capable of progress; and self-imposed restrictions and regulations have helped the industry to move steadily forward. As far back as records are obtainable, apples have been overproduced. There always have been more apples during average years than the American public has been able to consume at prices allowing the producer a profit. This situation has led to development of foreign markets until, in 1929, American apples were exported to every country in Europe except Spain and Italy--these countries arbitrarily barring their importation--to every country of South and Central America, to the West Indies and many of the Pacific Islands as well as to Japan and China... In short, the whole problem of marketing the surplus apple production of this country has been worked out within the industry and apple men of the country have demonstrated their ability to find new outlets and to expand and develop these outlets at a rate commensurate with the need. They have required no outside assistance and feel justly proud of their accomplishments, and confident of their continued progress... Without warning to the trade, the British Ministry of Agriculture on June 21, 1930, issued an order prohibiting importation of certain grades of American apples between the period of July 7 and November 15 of each year. The reason given is, 'For the Prevention of the Introduction of the Apple Fruit Fly.'...The problem is not what will be done by the trade in the marketing of the prohibited grades, but what will be the next step, and are we eventually to be either completely barred from a market which absorbs 75 per cent of our exportable surplus or will the grades allowed admittance be handicapped by imposition of an import duty? In view of changing public opinion in Great Britain toward a system of empire preference and tariff walls, this is a genuine possibility. So much for Britain. Recently our second most important market abroad, the Argentine, has been completely closed to our barrel apples--which means closed to Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York. Last year alone, Virginia and West Virginia sent 200,000 barrels to the Argentine. The reason for this embargo? As this is written, the trade does not know the answer..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 15.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.90 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$9 to \$10.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$9 to \$10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$6.85.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 92 to 94¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 90¢; St. Louis 92½¢ to 93½¢; Kansas City 82½¢ to 87¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 89 to 90¢; Kansas City 80 to 83½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 98½¢; Minneapolis 93½ to 94½¢; Kansas City 92 to 95¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 98½¢ to 99½¢; Minneapolis 96½ to 97½¢; Kansas City 93 to 96¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 38¼ to 39½¢; Minneapolis 36¼ to 37¼¢; Kansas City 39 to 40½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 10.97¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.44¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 11.67¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago. North and South Carolina Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$2.50-\$3.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in the East. New Jersey Hileys \$1.75-\$2 in New York City. Maryland Hileys fine quality \$4 in Boston. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard 45's in consuming centers. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Pink Meats \$1.25-\$1.75 in the East.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39½¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 to 20½¢; Single Daisies, 19¢; Young Americas, 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 40

Section 1

August 18, 1930

DROUGHT EMERGENCY

A Luray, Va., dispatch to The New York Times of to-day says: "Latest reports on the drought emergency were presented to President Hoover at his camp yesterday by Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, summoned by the President for a survey of the situation. The three spent several hours in studying the details of the relief program agreed to at the White House meeting of Governors. Statistics and maps which Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge brought from Washington were inspected and there was discussion of what steps, in addition to those taken, can be followed to render further aid. The President is anxious that the States set up their organizations as rapidly as possible, so that he can proceed with arrangements for financial co-operation with them by the Government. Reports to the President indicated that the States are progressing satisfactorily in the formation of their organizations, Mr. Hyde indicating a hope that they would be virtually complete by Monday or Tuesday. The President was told that Governor Pollard of Virginia had appointed former Governor Byrd to head the organization in that State. Among the additional relief measures now being suggested are purchase of a large supply of animal feed by the Government and its sale to farmers on long-term credits; increased distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture and the purchase of surplus crops. The President was told that the recent rains have done little to retrieve the situation materially in the districts chiefly affected by the drought. There was general agreement that a very much greater rainfall is needed to bring the situation anywhere near normal..."

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Saturday authorized the apportionment of the Federal funds for highway improvement in the coming fiscal year amounting to nearly \$125,000,000. The purpose of this is to enable the States to anticipate the Federal funds which were to be paid to them next July and thus to advance their highway programs at once and provide emergency employment for many men who might otherwise be destitute as the result of crop failures. (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 17.)

DRIVE ON FOOD PROFITEERS

New York State will begin a drive against food profiteers in New York City to-day. It is predicted by State authorities that the inquiry will yield "startling" disclosures. This morning Attorney General Ward's office will delve into the milk situation and this afternoon a general hearing into food profiteering will open. Convinced that there is a "veritable conspiracy" by dealers in foodstuffs and dairy products to raise the general price level of these necessities of life, Mr. Groat rushed out subpoenas by the dozen over the week-end for witnesses to appear at the food inquiry. (N.Y. Times, Aug. 18.)

SECOND SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

A Mexico City dispatch to The New York Herald Tribune of August 17 states that scientists from many nations will be invited to attend the second scientific congress, sponsored by the Antonio Alzate Scientific Society of Mexico City, to meet there September 9 to 15.

Section 2

Agricultural Museum for Egypt H. Earle Russell, United States Consul, Alexandria, Egypt, reports to the United States Daily that the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture has decided to create at Cairo an agricultural museum, costing about \$1,000,000, and to invite the director of the Budapest Agricultural Museum to go to Egypt to undertake the organization of the museum. The Egyptian Royal Agricultural Society has decided to hold a general agricultural and industrial exhibition on its grounds at Ghexireh, near Cairo, in February, 1931. The society has requested the Egyptian premier that it may receive assistance from all the government departments that aided in the 1926 exhibition. These included the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the state domains, the survey administration and the schools of the ministry of education; the ministry of communications which reduced by 70 per cent the fares of passengers going to Cairo for the exhibition and the freight rates on livestock and articles for exhibition purposes, and the administration of posts, telegraphs and telephones, which set up offices inside the exhibition grounds.

Dairy Farm Credits An editorial in The Pacific Dairy Review for August says: "One of the major projects of California Dairy Council and other dairy organizations has been with the banker, to have him look with greater understanding upon dairy farming. Too often the banks have failed to acquaint themselves with problems of the farm in the same manner as they study the problems of commerce. The bankers themselves, through their associations, now are doing some constructive work on this problem, and the California Bankers Association has been particularly fortunate in having as chairman of its agricultural committee Arthur L. Harris of Ceres, living in a dairy community and possessing an unusual understanding of the farm situation. In his annual committee report, Mr. Harris says: 'Credits should be extended to agriculture in the same manner in which they are given to industry, upon a showing of income and production costs. In commercial loans we insist as a matter of course upon the financial statement, but we go much farther by making a complete analysis of the applicant's business, his income, turnover, costs and profits. With the farmer, too few of us go beyond the financial statement. No analysis is made of farm management from the business standpoint of income and cost of production. Active membership in the farm bureau, use of agricultural extension service facilities, adoption of modern farm practices and the latest scientific developments in agriculture--these items we have overlooked. We have loaned to the farmer because he was running a farm and not because he was running it properly. Until we are prepared, either through our own knowledge or by aid of the extension service, to recognize the good farmer in all that the term "good farmer" means, we shall fall short of rendering to agriculture our full measure of helpfulness.'"

Russian Relations An editorial in The Outlook for August 13 says in part: "...All that Americans need to keep in mind is the fact that trading with Russia at present must be done solely with the economic interests of America in view. So far, we are merely selling goods to and making money trading with a man who may be so successful that we will be forced to copy his production methods. True, the day may come when he will be strong enough to try to upset our social order and force his political beliefs upon us. But a reasonable diligence and good sense upon our part should take care

of that emergency, should it ever arise. Meanwhile, let us keep economics and politics separate....To send a good customer elsewhere because one does not like his political ideas or the way he runs his house, is a folly no good business man commits...."

Southeast
Economics

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 11 says: "Economic improvement in the Southeast, embracing the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, through what is to be known as the Southeastern Council, is being undertaken with promptness and with evident serious consideration of the importance of the work proposed to be done. It will be recalled that recently a number of business men, agriculturists and industrialists, together with representatives of semi-public institutions, met in Atlanta and arranged for the establishment of the Southeastern Council, patterned after the New England Council, which, in the five years of its existence, has accomplished a vast amount of good work, in six New England States, for the promotion of economic interests of every worth while sort and character. The Atlanta conference provided for immediate planning of the organization of the Southeastern Council, by way of designation of committees to have charge of certain features of the work proposed to be performed..."

South African
Boys' Club

"A Farm Lads' Bureau was established in the Witwatersrand (South Africa). It operates a scheme for placement of boys interested in farming, in the service of progressive farmers. The bureau acts in conformity with the Government policy to encourage pre-apprenticeship training at farm training schools. The starting wage varies from ten shillings to one pound a month, plus board and lodging. A share in profits is frequently held out as a further inducement." (Social Science Abstracts, Aug.)

Taxes in
Pennsylvania

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for August 2 says: "Not only interest but action in regard to tax reduction is taking place in this territory. Lancaster County has formed a tax-payers' league to promote reassessments of real estate values and several counties of West Virginia have revised their real estate valuations. This is attacking the problem in a definite and effective way. The result of such action will be watched with interest and should give us valuable information for other communities to consider when their tax burdens are too heavy."

Wheat as
Stock Feed

Feedstuffs for August 2 says: "Wheat should not be considered a substitute for nitrogen concentrates like tankage, oil meal or wheat shorts, but should be used instead of corn, says L. A. Weaver, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. If wheat shorts and ground wheat are the same price per pound, the choice of which to use may be decided by how these feeds are to be used. For feeding with corn, wheat shorts have greater value than wheat, due to the fact that shorts contain more protein than either corn or wheat. Corn and shorts, therefore, make a better balanced ration than corn and wheat. On the other hand, if used as a substitute for corn, then ground wheat would be more valuable pound for pound than wheat shorts. When wheat is used in feeding, according to Mr. Weaver, it should be ground, crushed or rolled rather than fed whole. Experiments along this line indicate that the value of small grains like wheat may be increased 25 per cent by grinding. Ground wheat at \$1⁰⁰/bushel would prove to be as economical as whole wheat at 75¢..."

